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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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CURRENT COMMENT ON WEEK'S EVENTS

PHOTOGRAPHIC FLASHES OF PEOPLE IN THE LIMELIGHT.

Foreign Financial Critics Not Deceived by "Prosperity" Pretense Here—N. Y. "Call" Unable to Meet Keir Hardie's Charge—Gompers Trip to Europe Affords Test.

To the tune of "The Holy Law" a fanatic Moslem soldiery overthrew the young Turkish Constitution, and virtually re-enthroned the peculiarly nauseating despotism of the Sultan. Not many weeks ago The People commented upon the agreement entered between Great Britain and the Sultan, that the former would safeguard the latter's interests in Europe in exchange for the latter's influence, as the head of Moslemism, with the Moslem population in India against the Hindoo uprising against England. Is what has just happened in Constantinople an advance payment by Great Britain for the services of the Sultan urgently needed in India?

France is witnessing a repetition of the famous "dragonades" of the 17th century. In these olden days the Government sent dragons into the provinces "infested with heretics," and these were then speedily dragoned into orthodoxy—at least those who did not succeed in fleeing the country. Now a squad of dragons is ordered from Paris to dragon the "riotous button-makers" of Morn on strike into "law and order" lambskinness.

As a valuable hint for how to conduct themselves, the working class are warned that not only is the crisis not over, but that the expert of financial crises abroad are uttering warning notes regarding the immediate future in America. What is more, they are stating the facts upon which the forecasts are based. The feverish anxiety at Washington to rush through a tariff bill is pointed to as a sign of conscious weakness at home, above all the violent rise of American securities in our stock exchanges deceives no one in Europe. On the contrary, there it is said: "Such an attempt to conduct simultaneously a speculation in stocks and an upward movement in trade, immediately following a period of depression, is recognized as unsound, if not impracticable, in any country. In the United States, where, in spite of the great natural resources, there is SO MUCH DEPENDENCE UPON OUTSIDE NATIONS FOR FINANCING, the policy is regarded as SUICIDAL."

Why should Dr. William Edgar Geil travel as far as China to discover pignias. He need not explore the people about the Big Wall to find a face of stunted beings. Right here in New York he can find the thing in all workingmen's quarters—stunted in body and mind for long want of physical and mental food.

"Keir Hardie Confirmed" is the title with which the "Call" of the 10th of this month should have headed one of its regulation one-and-a-half column long and two columns wide labored editorials, laboring hard to deny the correctness of Keir Hardie's estimate of the Socialist party, and its prospects, and the reason for the doubtfulness thereof. The pivotal fact mentioned by Keir Hardie—"During the past ten years no trade unionist of any standing in the city of New York has been brought into the Socialist movement"—that pivotal fact the "Call" carefully leaves untouched. It was too hot a potato to touch. The fact, chewed over by Keir Hardie, that NO TRADE UNIONIST OF ANY STANDING IN NEW YORK CITY has joined the S. P., is a robust fact, a notorious fact—a fact the robustness and notoriety of which is emphasized by the intimate affiliation of Mr. Ben Hanford of New York City with the S. P.

Just before the dust on the tariff debate will rise in the Senate, and before the dust raised by the debate in the House is quite settled, a question suggests itself—"Why do the Democrats who object to a dollar for protection yield even one cent to a tariff?" If revenue is what they are after, why not insist that the revenue be raised wholly by direct taxation? To put the question is to understand the well-founded reason for the contempt entertained by the

protectionists for the pretentious democracy of the free trader capitalists, who, jointly with their wicked protectionist doubles, would see direct taxation with the horror the Devil in the legend is said to have for Holy Water.

Editor David Gibson's proposed motto to be hung in the shops and mills—"We always hate those to whom we have been unjust"—will hardly accomplish the results expected. Mr. Gibson, whose theory of the Social Question reads like some Choctaw Indian's theory of the planets, is of the opinion that such a motto will tend to cause workingmen to cease hating and begin loving their employers. Seeing that injustice proceeds wholly from the employer and not at all from the employee, the Gibson motto, readily held before the eyes of wage slaves, is bound to cause them to understand the source of the employers' hatred. That, once clear, the workers are more likely than not to see further, and, rejecting that other Gibson motto—"Labor is a good deal like some dogs: make a kindly demonstration in its direction and it will put its feet on your lap"—wipe out the capitalist system altogether, and cease to be like dogs, satisfied with a bone.

Gompers is going abroad. He is to make a tour of economic and sociologic exploration in England, Germany, France, Sweden and Italy. We are glad he is. The treatment the gentleman will receive at the hands of the Socialist press abroad will be a pretty reliable barometer of the progress our European comrades may have made in knowledge of American conditions, men and things. Five years ago, when John Mitchell, the Marquis of Check-Off and Count of Reciprocal Interests of Employer and Employee, bestowed himself upon Europe, the Socialist press of Germany, Austria, Holland and Belgium very generally hailed him as "Genosse Mitchell." Will Gompers be "genossed" in 1909?

That the political feulness of the Socialist party in St. Louis is not circumscribed to that city, but extends to that party here in New York, may be judged from the flamboyant language with which the "Call" of the 13th of this month announces "the election of Dr. Emil Simon by a vote of 66,953," at the municipal election of the 6th, and "the election of Owen Miller by a vote of 111,918."—Simon ran for member of the Board of Education on the Socialist party AND ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TICKETS; Miller went Simon one better; why not? He ran on the Socialist party, AND ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, AND ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TICKETS—almost as good as the S. P. man, Morris Eichman, who some years ago ran in West Hoboken on the Republican, the Democratic, the Citizens' AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY TICKETS.

As stated last week when the facts about St. Louis were announced in these columns, the St. Louis "Daily Globe Democrat" containing the official ballot is in this office for inspection.

While the fact requires verification, the statement published by the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union to the effect that a church concern, the Seamen's Church Institute, is being used as an instrument for cutting down sailor's wages, has all the appearance of likelihood. The scabbing practices of the Salvation Army are well known. If one "religious" organization carries out its theoretical capitalist preachments, concerning the necessity of capitalism, with practical practice, why not others?

The Negro Louis O. Graves, who voluntarily admitted in a St. Louis court that super-education made a criminal of him stated a flat falsehood—not the worst of the crimes he is guilty of. From the man's own confession he had a natural leaning to crime. Had he had no education his crimes would have been of a lower order; education merely enabled him to commit crimes that are not with in the tackle of the uneducated. With the fire of economic precariousness of a living burning under the pot of an instinctive criminal crime will be cooked—common crimes if the ingredients in the pot are illiterate, highly seasoned crimes if the ingredients be education.

True to Standard Oil father-in-law Aldrich's views that the duty of necessity of life should be lowered for the sake of the workman's breakfast table, Aldrich's substitute for the Payne Tariff Bill strikes off the increased duties proposed by the Payne bill on ladies' gloves fourteen inches and more long. Happy workers who may now chew schmatzen leather for breakfast at re-

ARE WE AN INDEPENDENT NATION?

To the denizens of the Fools' Paradise that our bourgeois Republic of the United States is an independent Nation, self-sustaining, dependent upon none other, and able to lick them all, the language that is coming from the leading financial centers of Europe must come as a shock—provided they are not so utterly stupid as to fail to grasp its import.

Plump and plain financial critics of American affairs in Europe state that the United States is greatly dependent upon outside nations for financing, and the critics rub the point in by adding that the policy, now pursued by our Ruling Class of artificially raising the prices of stocks has for its effect, not to take in European capital, but to render it suspicious, with the result that the policy, to America, is SUICIDAL.

Who has not heard, every time a strike was on that in anyway interfered with governmental operations, the indignant cry go up from capitalist throats: "Think of a great country like the United States being held up by a lot of workmen!" If a Union on strike really "held up" the Government, small complaint should be raised. The work-

men are held up. And yet these workers kick.

The Society for the Prevention of Premature Encoffment. Burial or Cremation is making great to-do over a few cases of premature interment. A much more sensible thing on which to spend one's divine passion of indignation would be the very many cases of premature semi-interment, whose victims, their one foot in the grave, painfully hobble about on the other one in search of a livelihood, thus bearing witness to the half-dead creatures present day society makes of its workers before their lives are half run.

The reception tendered to Jan Janoff Pouden is announced as the initial meeting of a series to agitate for the revocation of the Russian extradition treaty. Pouden will certainly prize lightly his sufferings in detention during his extradition proceedings if they will have contributed to arouse the Nation to tear up a pact that is below its dignity.

If the lawyers engaged on the side of the will of the Oswego, N. Y., multi-millionaire Frederick C. Hewitt, who cut out his relatives with a penny, were men posted on the capitalist polemics in favor of capitalism, they would have easy work in throwing the contestants of the will out of court. All they would have to do would be to ask the contestants whether they dared deny that the acquisition of millions was conclusive proof of the high mental, moral, civic and religious powers of the acquirer.

The remarks of policeman Stapleton, who, in answer to a tailor's cry of "Save my women!" rushed into a burning building only to find that the "women" were a bevy of the tailor's lay figures, were not found polite enough for publication. Something on the same order must be the remarks of the innocents, who in response to the identical cry from bourgeois society, "Save my women!" dash into the fray against Socialism, only to find that here again, the only "women" in danger are lay figures. Socialism promotes and glorifies true womanhood.

Henry F. Lippitt, the cotton manufacturer quoted in the tariff debates in Congress, is a man who knows what is what. Having been asked what he considered a large fortune, Mr. Lippitt's ready answer was: "I would not regard anything short of three-quarters of a billion dollars a very large fortune." It takes all of that to-day for a capitalist concern to feel safe.

What Justice Dowling of the Supreme Court—from whom the minority stockholders of the L. Schepp & Co. alleged cocoanut trade demand a receiver to curb certain alleged fraudulent financial acts of the majority stockholders—should do is to turn the whole pack over to the District Attorney for raising money under false pretenses. The L. Schepp & Co. concern has made it a lucrative practice to grind cocoanut shells into dust and fraudulently selling the dust for pepper.

Make May Day a Red Letter Day by getting one new reader for the Weekly People.

ingmen who constitute the "delinquent" Union are citizens of the land. They have, at least, theoretically, a right over the Government. But what about the foreign financiers? Neither theoretically nor otherwise have they any political rights over the country. If it is, indeed, cause to make one pause the attempt of an American Union to "hold up" the country, what should not be said of a similar practice, not mere attempt, on the part of foreigners? If, when workmen do the "holding up," our capitalists are shocked with indignation at the effrontery, how else but knocked down flat must not these watchdogs of American dignity be at the practice, not mere attempt, on the part of foreigners to "hold us up"?

Are they knocked down flat? Indeed not! Why, the "holding up" of the land by the foreigner happens with the knowledge, connivance, what is more, to the profit of our otherwise indignant capitalists.

A country possessed of the natural resources of ours need, indeed, not be dependent upon any other. Yet we are. Our mines, our arable plains, our rail-

roads, etc., etc., can not yield their fruit, or the fruit of their services, without to a great extent the operation is financed from abroad. That this is so is due to the capitalist system.

Money capital is an artificial lever of production. The Republic of Labor needs none of that. The soil, furnished by Nature; the instruments of production, produced by the workers; and the workers themselves—lo, all that is needed. And yet we are greatly dependent upon foreign lands. The social system which our capitalists thrive upon, and need to live in idle luxury, requires money capital; to a great extent this is held abroad. Overthrow the system that renders us dependent upon the foreign money-lending capitalist, and forthwith their American cousins, native and imported, fall flat upon their noses—hence no objection on their part to the country being actually "held up" by the financiers abroad.

Such a country is not independent. It is held under foreign domination. This happens in the only way that foreign domination ever prevails—with the aid of a traitor element in the dominated land.

"In view of the foregoing, be it Resolved, That we citizens of New York, on the 17th of April at Grand Central Palace in mass-meeting assembled, request our government to give to the government of Russia due notice of termination of the convention for the extradition of criminals, made in 1893; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to both Senators from the State of New York and to every Member of Congress from the city of New York."

Wm. English Walling, author of "Russia's Message," acted as chairman. In a brief speech he introduced Prof. Isaac A. Hourwich, of counsel for Pouden.

Hourwich made a very excellent presentation of the legal aspects of the two cases which resulted in the freeing of Christian Rudowitz in Chicago, and Pouden in New York. "So long as the present extradition treaty with Russia remains the law of the land," Hourwich concluded, "no political refugee is safe in America, even though these two cases have resulted favorably. Therefore it behooves us to agitate unceasingly for its termination by the United States."

Pouden spoke in Lithuanian, and his short speech was translated into English for the audience.

Many others also spoke.

FILIPINOS GOOD STRIKERS.

Manila, April 19.—A strike is being arranged on all the railway lines in the island of Luzon. The Filipinos employed by the Manila Railway Company have deserted the main yards at Caloocan. The sleeper on the limited train from Baguio, which was loaded with Government officers returning to Manila, was abandoned at midnight at San Fabian. Emergency crews are making efforts to run trains on their schedules.

WOMEN TOO HONEST

Is Why They Are Refused by Unions, Says Union Leader.

Chicago, April 12.—Pure and simple labor union circles here are stirred over the admission by C. P. Donnegan, a member of the national executive board of the United Hatters, that women hat trimmers are deliberately kept out of the hatters' union. Donnegan made the assertion during a talk before the members of the Women's Trade Union league at a meeting yesterday. The speaker made a plea for financial assistance on behalf of the locked out hatters and hat trimmers in the east.

In explaining the situation why women are refused admission to the unions Donnegan said:

"I believe labor leaders and officers of large unions are opposed to the admission of women's unions because they fear they will lose their offices. Many trades union officers know they are not popular with the women, and they might lose office if a large body of women obtained the right to vote within the organization. It is true also that organized women, as a rule, are guided by absolute honesty of purpose and common sense, and no 'hot air' speeches of some labor leaders will go with the women. My experience of twenty-eight years in the labor movement has taught me that men are much more prone to accept 'hot air' than are union women."

"Thus the time-honored right of political asylum is reduced to a mockery."

BUTCHER HYPOCRITES.

Want Child Labor Law Abolished, Not Because It Affects Bosses so Much, "But It Harms Poor Families."

The retail butchers of Brooklyn are complaining because they can not work little boys as long as they would like to. The sections of the Child Labor law which forbids the employment of boys at all before they are 14 years old, and after 7 o'clock in the evening before they are 16 is the particular statute they are grumbling about. They mean to make a protest against the failure of the law to make a distinction between factory work and the more intermittent work in a market or store.

At the meeting of the United Butchers Association Wednesday, April 14, at 401 Bridge street, Brooklyn, plans were considered for a formal protest. The usual hypocritical excuses were advanced that are always put forth when an exploiter of labor desires a law in his favor. One of the market men said he used to employ the oldest of a family of seven boys whose father was accidentally killed and whose mother was penniless, but the other six as they grew up, he cannot give the chance to earn a dollar after school, and they run wild on the streets, while their mother has to slave, scrubbing floors to feed them.

HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS' CONVENTION.

Motion to 'Disconnect from S. L. P. Tabled—Decide for Closer Affiliation with Party—Important Matters Acted Upon.

Cleveland, O., April 16.—The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation held its tenth annual convention here April 10-11. There was the best of feeling throughout the sessions and enthusiasm prevailed. The reports of delegates showed an increase of membership all along the line.

Four sessions were held and considerable work was transacted. The questions of greatest interest before the delegates were "The Relation of the Federation to the Socialist Labor Party," and "What Shall Be the Position of the Federation Toward Unionism?" The first question was presented in a speech by L. Basky. He was brief. An interesting discussion followed, all delegates expressing their desire for a closer connection with the Socialist Labor Party. One delegate Lefkowitz, made a motion that the Federation sever connections with the S. L. P., and refrain from political action. Lefkowitz is an employee on the "Nepakarat," the journal of the Hungarians. His motion was promptly tabled. Delegate Friedman, Chicago, offered a motion that the Federation be given six months' time to join the only revolutionary workingman's movement in America, the Socialist Labor Party, which was carried.

On the question of trade unionism, delegate Rothfischer opened the discussion. "An interesting debate again followed. Delegate Friedman moved that the resolutions on trade unionism adopted by the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, and adopted by the twelfth national convention of the S. L. P. stand as the resolutions of the Federation. This course was confirmed.

It was decided that "Nepakarat," the official journal, be published three times weekly as soon as the national executive committee could do so.

A complaint against delegate Rothfischer was brought before the body by the Grievance Committee. Rothfischer pleaded innocent on the ground that he acted under the jurisdiction of his executive committee.

The convention adopted a resolution which instructs the national committee to work more in harmony with the Socialist Labor Party.

After electing an editor, a national secretary and a new national executive committee, the convention adjourned.

FRENCH SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

Despatches from St. Etienne, France, where the Socialist Congress is now in session, declare that the convention is notable chiefly for the eclipse of Jaures, who has been counseling "moderate" tactics, and the appearance of Guesde as the militant leader of the party.

Guesde is reported to be in favor of continuing the fight through the ballot box. He advocates an active anti-military propaganda, especially among teachers.

The congress is said to be considering means of interesting the peasants of France in the movement.

DIRECT ACTIONISTS RUNNING AMUCK

ARIZONA CONTINGENT OF ONCE "CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS" IN POLITICS.

Seek Capitalist Endorsement for Chas. McGarr, a Shining "Industrial Wallflower"—Get Turned Down—Alternately Fume at Capitalist System and Sing Its Praise.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 11.—The local adherents of the "Industrial Wallflowers of the World," who clung to the once "Chicago Headquarters," have gone clean daft since their "headquarters" gave up the ghost. Less than six months ago these species were "direct actionists," that is, they contended that it was not necessary for the working class to pursue political action. Physical force was the only essential for a labor organization desiring to emancipate labor from wage slavery. Now these same individuals are wallowing in municipal politics, and capitalist politics at that. Charles McGarr, a shining light in their ranks, was looked upon as a desirable fusion candidate for town marshal. It was planned to legroll with the Democrats to give him the nomination. The following from the "Arizona Gazette," April 1, shows these manoeuvres:

"The present outlook is that the fusion will be made, though that is by no means settled. Leaders of the I. W. W. and the Democratic party have held one meeting when the proposition was looked upon favorably by a majority from both sides."

However, in spite of the desire on the part of these "anti-political-politicals" to swallow capitalism bag and baggage, the Democrats turned them down. Then they put up their own ticket.

These "Industrial Wallflowers" were after the laundry workers, who here are composed of Mexicans and English. They would not join. To make things more tempting the Local organizer proposed a petition to the legislature asking for an eight hour day. The Mexicans were favorable to this scheme, but the Americans opposed it. The promise of "something now" appealed strongly to the former, even though it was only a promise.

The employers said they would grant an eight hour day but would reduce the pay accordingly. That, of course, was not satisfactory to the workers. And that is where the rub comes in. Capitalist "labor" legislation is never any labor legislation at all; labor always gets left in the lurch.

In the methods which these "I. W. W.s" have adopted to induce the laundry workers to join, they again reveal their beautiful logic. One moment they will quote from their preamble that "the working class and capitalist class have nothing in common"; then they will turn completely around and praise the virtues of the "labor" laws passed by the capitalist legislature. They are a topsyturvy crew, and are running amuck. They are only contributing to discredit a real and worthy labor movement.

ORDER THE SPECIAL EDITION OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The May Day edition of the Weekly People will be a record breaker. It will be one that no workingman or a Socialist should miss having. It will contain a number of splendid articles, from old writers and from new.

Topping off this special issue will be an excellent cartoon by Sydney Armer, Cal., and a poetical gem by Sam J. French. C. A. and Olive M. Johnson have a timely letter to the revolutionary proletariat. Other contributions are: "Where Snarles and Poison Await the Unwary," "The Case for the Other Side," "The Lay of the Land in California," "A New System Needed," "Some May Days in History," "May Day Call," "The Lay of the Land in Colorado," "S. P. Weaknesses," "Is Socialism Inevitable?" "Industrial versus Craft Unionism," and "The Only Square Deal." Besides these some more are promised.

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PATRIOTISM

ONLY THE SOCIALIST IDEA CAN PROMOTE THE TRUE SORT.

The capitalist press, mouthpiece of the capitalist class, tries to spread abroad the impression that the Socialist is not, and cannot be, a patriot. For proof they point to the international character of the Movement, which does not recognize the nation as the unit, nor discriminate against race, creed or color, and whose slogan is: "Workers of the world unite!"

When the capitalists prate of "patriotism" we are reminded of Johnson's famous saying that patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel. Johnson must have had in mind the men of his day akin to the capitalist class. Hence a knowledge of capitalists and capitalism makes us wary of "patriotism," when uttered by the spokesmen of capitalism; and it is well that we re-state Socialist philosophy, principle and sentiment, correct misunderstandings and draw valuable historical parallels.

Students of history know that, during the religious wars in Europe, there was no instance when the ruling power in any country did not at some time or other charge the religious element, in the minority in such country, with lack of patriotism. It not with direct unpatriotic tendencies.

Louis XIV. in France looked upon the Huguenots or Protestants as foes to the nation, as unpatriotic, or at least as people bereft of the sense of patriotism. How did he justify the opinion? Upon the ground that "a Huguenot of France felt that a Protestant of the Netherlands was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Catholic of France was not his brother."

Across the Channel the Government of "Good Queen Bess" reversed the opinion. It, on the other hand, was no less positive that the Catholics of England were unpatriotic, or, to say the least, were lukewarm patriots. It, arguing similarly, grounded its principle on the opinion that "a Catholic of England felt that a Catholic of France was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Protestant of England was not his brother."

The Emperor Ferdinand of Austria pursued to the stake the Protestants of his dominions; religious hatred fanned the flame, but the fire was kindled by the belief that these Protestants were unpatriotic, even spies for foreign countries, that "a Protestant of Vienna felt that a Protestant of Dresden was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Catholic of Vienna was not his brother."

There is hardly a Government that at some time or other did not hold up the Jew for being unpatriotic. In each instance, at the bottom of that opinion was the maxim that "the Jew of each country felt that the Jews in all others were his brothers; and that, on the other hand, the non-Jews, in whatever country he lived in, were not his brothers."

Mounting still higher in history, it is well known that, not religious affection for paganism caused the apostasy of the Roman Emperor Julian, but that what steeled his arms against his Christian subjects was a sentiment, which, put into words, amounted to this: "The Christians are unpatriotic; a Christian in Constantinople feels that a Christian in Southern Spain is his brother; and, on the other hand, that a non-Christian in Constantinople is not his brother."

The idea that each time underlay this opinion in each of the above instances, and many more that could be quoted, was that the principles of the Protestant, the Catholic, the Jew, the Christian, as the case might be, excluded patriotic sentiments from his composition, inasmuch as, in each case, "for patriotism was substituted allegiance to an idea" and "for ties of country were substituted those of the idea."

That issue having worked itself out, we of to-day can calmly dissect the opinions of them. So doing, we can perceive the utter groundlessness of the charge that alternately imputed lack of patriotism to them all. Facts, numerous and irrefutable, testified to on many a battlefield completely overthrow the charge.

What, then, is patriotism? By the light of the historic facts the answer is ready.

As the stateliest of flowers that rears its proud front to the admiring gaze of man has its foundation in dirt; as the sweetest scented flower has its roots in dung; as the noblest figure of the human race has its source in foulness; so likewise even the inspiring feeling of patriotism has its origin in sordidness. The sordid sources of patriotism are the sordid physical needs of primitive man. Man originally feels constrained by his material

needs to look upon all others as hostile, therefore as inferior, to such an extent as to attach supreme importance, consequently, supreme superiority to his own house, his own clan, his own settlement.

The nearer he is to the oyster stage, the stronger is this sentiment. When language has become sufficiently developed with him, he calls that feeling "patriotism." But, as the edifice, the flower, the individual human being; so does the race develop; the further it develops, the further it is removed from its lowly, foul source; the nearer it reaches the blossoming point, all the more are its original and contracted views expanded. The sordid, material interests, that gave birth to its patriotism are by degrees affected by and become interwoven with nobler sentiments and aims. A stage is finally reached when "patriotism" stands transmuted;—so transmuted that the superficial observer wholly forgets its source, its necessary and continued connection therewith; and falls into the dangerous and visionary idea that its roots are in the sky, instead of deep down in the earth, where, in fact, they are to be found.

Patriotism, properly understood, despite the low condition in which capitalism keeps the masses, is to-day affected by that broader, nobler view of the race that is made possible by increased material wellbeing, or the possibility thereof. The moral scope of the race has proceeded upon the lines of a wider extension of fraternity. It thus proceeded upon lines that overthrew the original principle of exclusiveness. Material conditions dictated the change; and it has been consistent with its original principle. Originally, material conditions rendered imperative an extreme egotism; as time passed, the love of self, of self-preservation, found an increased security, an increased material welfare in an extended fraternity. From that point to this the transition was rapid. Patriotism ceased to be equivalent with barbarism, it rose, sublimated, to the height of the broadest humanity and a passion, no longer to crush but to inspire; a passion to lead in the noblest endeavors; an emulation in wisdom and virtue; a desire that one's own country should be ornamented and garlanded, not with the spoils of other countries, but with the great feats of its own people.

Patriotism, in the proper sense, means a passion to improve one's own domicile in the only way such is possible to-day—by elevating all others. The most patriotic nation is that that is fired by that desire; the best patriot is he who is moved by that passion.

Socialism is that idea that alone can raise patriotism to its complete development. We see the plight that capitalism throws the country into. Its material needs require the sufferings of other nations, gloat over their defeats, need their scraps, and, as a matter of course, THE HUMAN RACE BEING ONE, the capitalism of no nation can inflict sorrow on another without inflicting it on its own. Capitalist patriotism is, accordingly, a contradiction in terms. Modern civilization repudiates it.

It is this fact, the fact that Socialism stands for a material basis that overthrows and is superior to that of Capitalism, and that, accordingly, raises its patriotism as far above that of Capitalism as the patriotism of Capitalism is above the patriotism of the Choctaw aborigines;—it is due to this fact that the present Capitalist Governments of the world, together with our own Capitalist Class, hold towards the Socialist of to-day the same opinion that Louis XIV. held towards the Huguenot, that Queen Bess held toward the Protestant, that Julian held towards the Christian, and that all held towards the Jew.

With advancing civilization, the language of the capitalist class on "patriotism" and Socialism will be looked upon in the same light as the language of the above named narrow-minded tyrants. Events will surely happen that will demonstrate that the Socialist is no visionary. That he recognizes the material foundation needed for all noble thought. That without losing sight of his noble aims he will be as brave in the defense of his country as any; in fact, infinitely braver—because he has a greater ideal at stake than those of his fellow citizens, whose mental and moral horizons are bounded by the limitations of Capitalist thought and feeling.

Workers of the world Unite!

You cannot better celebrate May Day than by getting one new reader for the Weekly People.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

STOCKING UP

Queensland Inducing Immigration to Overstocked Labor Market.

The Brisbane, Australia, "Worker" publishes the following letter from an immigrant who was duped by the Queensland Government into going to an already overstocked labor market:

Towards the end of October, 1908, there appeared in the agricultural and provincial Press of Scotland an advertisement as follows: "Wanted, 40 young men, between the age of 18 and 40, to proceed to Queensland as farm hands on a twelve months' agreement, wages £1 per week and all found. To those selected a free passage will be granted, and all expenses paid by the Queensland Government from the day of embarkation until finally placed on the farm."

Applicants receiving a reply also received a number of pamphlets, setting forth in highly colored language the advantages to young men, and emphasizing what a splendid opportunity it was for them to become colonists at the Government's expense.

To keep up the sham applicants had to submit to a most rigorous searching into their past life, and the many questions put and to be answered might have almost led one to believe that it was for the post of Premier-ship instead of being dumped down in the "back blocks of the far West." Why all this talk of practical farm hands able to plough, etc., when they knew all along there was no such farming in the districts they were sent to?

The deception practised by the Government was carefully guarded until we reached Rockhampton, where our eyes were opened to the true state of affairs by the Labor union. We can see now how we have been hoodwinked by the Queensland Government, and made the tools of a capitalistic game, to flood the market with cheaper labor, using us as a means to a reduction of wages all round.

The position we are now in is an object lesson showing what ends Capital backed by Government will attempt. I consider the case fraught with the gravest issues to the labor movement.

It is for the Labor members of each State to make their voices heard in condemnation of indentured immigrants unless they are paid the current rate of wages obtainable in the district they are sent to. There is no gain-saying the fact that deception has been practiced to induce young men to emigrate. But we take up our work with a resolve to see it through, conscious of the fact that a day of reckoning will come, and that the Nemesis which follows injustice never falters or sleeps.

I offer this slight explanation on behalf of myself and fellow-countrymen going to Warbreccan and other stations, and take the opportunity of extending to the office-bearers and members of the Labor Unions our heartfelt thanks for the interest they have taken in our case.

A. Bennett.

Longreach.

EMPLOYEES RESENT INSULT.

Mass Meeting of 2,000 Girls in Gov't Bureau Protest Against Outrageous Charges of Civic Federation Women.

Washington, April 17.—A mass meeting of nearly all the 2,400 women employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in this city was held to-day to protest against statements that the National Civic Federation, through its women members, had appointed a committee to investigate the morality of the employees of the executive departments in Washington and that the committee had determined to demand the dismissal of at least fifty women employed in the Bureau where to-day's meeting was held.

A committee of the women employees, was appointed to take the matter up. Ralph, director of the Bureau, gave permission for the meeting and later said: "I want to repel such statements with all the earnestness there is in me. I am proud to be the director of this Bureau, where of the four thousand employees two thousand four hundred are ladies. There is not one unfit morally to associate with ladies in any sphere of life. We have a fine body of employees. We handle nine million of currency every day, check up each night and never lose a cent."

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THE MEANING OF "MATERIAL INTEREST"

AMATEURS AND RASCALS RUN A CORRECT PRINCIPLE INTO THE GROUND.

By Henry L. Borini, Portland, Ore.

There are persons, vowing belief in the Class Struggle, who can be heard making the remark:

"I am not in the Socialist movement for the love of it or that I care a snap for the working class. I am in it for my material interest." Strange to say, such expressions are endorsed and lauded by would-be Marxian students, especially men of the "Socialist" party. Without thinking of what they say, these men, parrot-like, repeat: "Yes, I'm in the Socialist movement for my material interest."

It is easily obvious that from such a standpoint, the Socialist party of this country attracts more agitators on the "material interest" score, at three dollars per lecture, than in behalf of the material interest of the working class. When a local S. P. speaker receives three dollars per lecture for mounting a soap-box to tell his audience he is there for his "material interest," he is in most cases telling the truth, but his dupes do not see through the speaker's duplicity, and applaud him for defending his interest. Such a plea is quite popular in Local No. 1 of the Socialist party of Portland, Oregon.

I have asked some of these members at various times: "Why do you belong to the Socialist party?"

The answer would be prompt: "For my material interest."

"How does the party advance your material interest?"

"Well, you see I pay fifty cents' dues a month, and that gives me the privilege of sleeping in the headquarters. I thereby get more than my money's worth."

"Suppose you were not allowed to sleep in headquarters?"

"Well, you don't suppose that anyone would pay fifty cents a month without getting something for it. You know well enough that every one is governed by his material interest."

And thus it happens that while a number of that membership pay their dues to help maintain an \$18 per week organizer, they themselves enjoy the "material" privilege of sleeping on benches and the dirty floor of a co-operative mission or lodging home.

This element, though they claim to uphold the theory of the struggle between classes, do in fact repudiate it. They repudiate it because they apologize for the capitalists oppressing, persecuting and murdering members of the working class. Their apology runs as follows:

"The capitalists can't be blamed for acting as they do; they do it for their

material interests. I would do the same thing if I had the chance."

Imagine a Carnegie being excused for the sufferings of the Homestead strikers and the misery of their widows and orphans; think of an Azef or an Orchard being exonerated for their deeds on the plea that they had to do as they did; it was to their "material interest." Such an interpretation of a right principle easily spreads like cholera, and invites grafters, thieves and traitors into the movement's ranks. They find their chance in any construction of the term "material interest" into "selfish interest."

History's pages are full of proof that the men and women who championed freedom's cause were not actuated by selfish interest. Who can accuse of selfish interest the martyrs of the Spanish Inquisition, or the Communards? Who would advance such a charge against a Robert Owen, a Karl Marx, or a John Brown? The Russian dungeons and torture chambers have held thousands who preferred cruel and brutal death to dishonor and betrayal of their cause. Dare any one be so base as to attack the heroism, self-denial, sincerity and loyalty of those noble-minded men and women? Would any one say that they acted for selfish interest?

The materialist conception of history does not mean a selfish seeking of one's individual ends. It rather holds that the basis of all social institutions is determined by the means of production and exchange and the ownership and use of these means. The working class in seeking emancipation, in seeking to better itself materially must understand the system which is oppressing it now, capitalism. And it must further understand that it has material interests as a CLASS, not as individual units. And this is an important point which every one, professing to be a Socialist, must make clear.

Any other interpretation of the grand principle of the materialist conception only invites parasites and traitors into the revolutionary ranks. Seeking self advancement attracts those elements which on the one side produce the Powderkeys, the Sheremans, the John Burnses, and on the other side, the Hallelujah bums and slummers.

The Socialist movement is here for the good of the whole working class, not for a portion of it, nor for any particular individual or individuals in it. Its principles are not base; they are sublime; they are not meant for duplicity, but are pure and are easily understood. It is only crooks who seek to confuse the clearly expressed meaning. Away with such folk.

BRITISH LABORITES.

All Split up Over Questions of Tactics.

London, April 18.—Such are the complications of the times that every large political party in Great Britain is suffering more or less from acute internal troubles.

However, none is worse than the Labor Party, which seemed three years ago to have an opportunity of uniting to form at no very distant date the most powerful political factor in the country. To-day its various camps are attacking one another with the utmost fierceness whenever time can be spared from civil war within the camps themselves.

The Independent Labor Party, which assumes to be the only true representative of labor in Parliament, wrangled in public at its great Easter conference in Edinburgh. The revolt against the leaders was headed by Albert Victor Grayson, M. P., a fiery young Socialist, who some time ago lumped Keir Hardie and "the old gang" with the Liberal Government as traitors to the cause of labor, and has since consistently refused to speak from the same platform with them.

The National Administrative Council, in its report to the conference, excommunicated Grayson. The conference referred the excommunicatory message back. Hardie, James Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden, all M. P.'s, and one Glassier, who formed the inner ring of the Independent Labor Party known as the National Administrative Council thereupon resigned.

The meeting wobbled and passed a vote of confidence in them. Having secured that the quartet reasserted their resignation. Perhaps they are willing to look on for a while, for with a general election not far off, the Independent Labor Party has not a penny in its coffers and there is no way of reversing immediately the decision of the courts that

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Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1030.

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

SYNDICALISTS AND ANTI-MILITARIST WINGS BROUGHT TO DECLARE FOR POLITICAL ACTION.

Translated from "Proletariat" (Russian) by J. Kreswell.

(Continued.)

The two currents, considering the broad mass of organized labor, not the few secretaries of unions, are approaching ever nearer. The first are gradually freeing themselves from the excess of revolutionary phraseology, the second from the simple naïve faith in the possibility of obtaining social reforms with the help of the middle class. Between them every obscurity in the methods of struggle against capital is clarified.

Along with the consolidation of bourgeois parties now forming in France follows the consolidation of the class-organizations of the proletariat. The class-conscious elements of the French working class in the Confederation as well as in the United Socialist Party have at their Congresses at Toulouse and Marseilles demonstrated that they have grasped the pressing problem of the hour, the necessity of a thorough development of proletarian organization. This is the watchword uniting all those in France who are guarding the interests of the working class. This circumstance will not fail in reflecting itself on the relations between the United Socialist Party and the trades unions. Mistrust and hostility towards political action are gradually waning, and the time is not far away when the political and economic organizations of the proletariat will go hand in hand in their struggle against the existing order.

I know those readers who take the "revolutionary" phraseology of the syndicalists to be the real sentiment of the French workers will accuse us in being too timid, but the near future will verify the truthfulness of our view: the relentless logic of capitalist development will compel the protagonists of French "pre-historic" neo-syndicalism to recant their methods, as it has already compelled numerous honest adherents of another sort of "pre-historic" means, i. e., ministerial Socialists, to confess the blunders and errors committed by them.

A significant role has of late been played by the complete bankruptcy of the petty bourgeois Democracy, which has shown itself just as reactionary a defender of the middle and upper capitalist class, as the Second Empire. The petty bourgeois democracy, finding itself in the Opposition ranks during the establishment of the Third Republic, promised golden conditions to the proletariat for its help in capturing political power. And with their democratic phrases their broad declaration: "We have no enemies on the Left," sentiments with which the radicals and Radical-Socialists have unceasingly come forth in labor assemblies and

the press, they actually succeeded in persuading a considerable part of the working class. But once at the helm of the ship of state, all democratic illusions have vanished like smoke. Six years have passed since they became the absolute rulers of the nation, and from all the promises on their program they fulfilled only the one, which they earlier only darkly hinted at: the defence of the interests of capital. Instead of abolition of the Senate, aged workers' insurance law, income tax law, and abolition of military courts, French bourgeois democracy in the person of its most brilliant and clever representative, Clemenceau, has repaid the French working class for its unselfish sacrifices in conquering political power with 25 killed (during conflicts between capital and labor), 360 wounded, 312 discharged for their convictions, and sentences amounting to 148 years in prison. This is the balance of the radical era for the last two and a half years! The persecutions of this "radical" government against the organized proletariat can only be compared with those of the Second Empire and the times of McMahon.

This policy of the Radical majority of the land helped considerably the convention, October 14-18, of the United Socialist Party in solving the momentous problem of French Socialism, namely, to rend asunder those slight threads which held together a part of the Radicals and Socialists. It thereby helped to establish the class-conscious, revolutionary character of the party. Four sections, differing in their tactical views, met at the convention: Jauresists, Guesdists, Herveists and Syndicalists. The first section encouraged by the latest Bavarian events in the ranks of the German Social Democracy, and by the enticing invitations of a small part of Radical-Socialists, who agitated against Clemenceau in Parliament and tried to organize a Combe obstruction, had grandiose plans before the convention. Their representatives, Warren, Ruy-Alex, and Breton, intended to pass a resolution, binding Socialists to sacredly preserve at the elections "republican discipline." But when they appeared at the convention and became acquainted with the sentiments of the delegates, they got cold feet. The adherents for the organization of a blockade in conjunction with the Radicals were swallowed up as if by an earthquake. To all present it was self-evident that this was the result of past deeds, and only Breton, who expected to be expelled from the party for past sins, dared to defend the above measure. Foreseeing defeat, our "Opportunists" hastened to carry the wrangle over to another platitude. Instead of disputing about tactics, they insisted on the im-

portance of reforms for the proletariat, and in thus changing the subject, and in their failure to defend their former views in tactics, they revealed their mental bankruptcy. Only after a dear lesson given them by the events of the last two years, was a confession wrung from the lips of their leader, Jaures, that a Socialist party should have no affiliations with any bourgeois party. True, they have not as yet lost all their illusions; they still hope that the Radicals will come to their senses or will split in two, one part of which will unite with the "alliance republicaine," the representative of militant capitalism and the other part with Combe and Pelen at their head fight side by side with the Socialists for social reforms.

But these illusions are harmless, at least at present, because nobody in the Radical party evinces any dissatisfaction with the policy of the Radical majority controlling Parliament, except a dozen or so of Radical-Socialist deputies who fear defeat at the elections without the help of Socialist votes.

The struggle with the Opportunists at the convention, therefore, was very brief and unimportant. It was interesting only in that the Blanquists were the first to show themselves in the speech of their representative, Tangier, in favor of the old reformers, as they in reality are but shield themselves with revolutionary phraseology.

Far more important to the Party was the struggle at the convention with the Herveists and anarcho-Socialists, which reminds one strongly of the struggle against the young Socialists from Berlin at the convention of the Social Democracy of Germany at Galle. Establishing the paper, "La Guerre Sociale," as their center, the Herveists made it their principal duty to discredit the political activity of the party by haranguing on street-corners of its complete uselessness. During elections many of them carried on an anti-political agitation. "Revolutionary" phrase-mongery reached, with them, the comical stage. They always cursed everybody and everything. The French working class, in their eyes, consisted of a set of miserable cowards, for no other reason than because at the demonstration arranged by the fantastic Herve at Longchamps during a military parade, there appeared only a hundred men. Their inflated imagination daily pictured grand catastrophes. They charged the Confederation with sinking deeper in the mire of English trades unionism. The Socialist Party to them was only a ground for career seekers, and they were seriously convinced that their mission in life was to keep the fires of the Revolution burning, which would go out with their disappearance from this earth. At other times they did not neglect to appear as candidates for election, especially when chances of success were bright, and this was done by the very same men who but yesterday treated political activity of the party as nonsense.

Furthermore, these very same men who repeated what Friedeborg in Germany, and Domela and Newinghaus in Holland, said before them more forcefully and eloquently, imagined that they were expounding a new found truth, and bravely repaired to the Toulouse convention, hoping that the opportunistic minority would, as at Nantes, unite anew with them in carrying through a compromising resolution about anti-militarism. And this they wished to accomplish for the purpose of showing that they were of some importance in the party.

But at the convention an unexpected grouping of factions formed. To the Guesdists, who led the attack on the Herveists, came the Jauresists, whom the comradeship of Anarcho-Syndicalists was compromising. To the Herveists this was so unexpected that they were completely routed, and didn't even open their mouths in their own defense. Their representative, Jobert, found it imperative, after the convention, to write to the "Guerre Sociale": "We have not only lost our battle, but we didn't even fight." When they saw at the congress that there was a majority sufficient to expel them from the party they cried out "mea culpa, mea culpa," and hastened to beat a retreat from their theoretical positions so precipitately that they lost all their theoretical baggage.

In the committee, another of their representatives, Bruckere, gave this pledge: Henceforth they would cease their attacks in their press on the political activity of the party. In order to emphasize their promise they declared through the same Bruckere, that they were not work against political action. They voted unanimously only for the party resolution which ends with the following: "It is the imperative duty of every Socialist to strive for the augmentation of the parliamentary forces of Socialism through the ballot."

No mention is necessary of the syndicalists. Only Lagardel rose to its defense, and even he confessed that the proletariat is always in need of political liberty in its economic struggles.

The congress of Toulouse is, therefore, destined to play an important role in the history of French Socialism. The Opportunists, as well as the Anarcho-Syndicalists, were given to understand by the representatives of the class-conscious French proletariat that it is the firm intention of the latter to put an end to all kinds of confusion, whether of a revisionist or anarchoistic character. From the start this congress declared that the Socialist Party is a party of Social Revolution which strives for the capture of political power for the liberation of the proletariat. If we stand for reforms, continues the congress further in its declaration, if we point to the utility and necessity of such, and their limits which they cannot overstep in capitalist society, it is only to show the proletariat that reforms are insufficient; and that with the abolition of private property only will the proletariat completely re-

construct life. But, added the congress, only organization and propaganda; only the more intense work of developing the political and economic organizations of the proletariat; only the unceasing propaganda of the Socialist ideal are the necessary elements for the Social Revolution.

The idea of a gradual, peaceful establishing of Socialism in France has suffered a fiasco. This was reflected in the speeches of all the orators, including Jaures, who chanted a five-hour panegyric to the reformers. All, excepting Bretagne and Warden, were bound, to come to the conclusion that with its own forces, with the use of their own political and economic powers, would the proletariat gain partial, and final and complete control.

The anarcho-syndicalists were given this notice by the congress: Retire, or recognize the necessity of the political struggle in all its forms. We do not refuse any single method of struggle, including even open rebellion. We have just the same right to use it as the bourgeoisie of 1789. We are only against toy-revolutions, and we should not mix grand mass movements with petty conflicts which the proletariat may have, with all the forces of the capitalist state. The proletariat grows and frees itself with the untrammelled, collective and organized pressure on the contemporary state and capital.

With this declaration the Toulouse congress has made giant strides towards revolutionary Social Democracy, and we Marxists are bound to feel gratified. If there are a few obscure expressions in that declaration which are liable to give the bourgeois press (especially in those countries where revisionism is only potential) a chance to discover bacilli of reformism, one thing, at least, is undeniable, that the spirit of that declaration on the whole is Marxian.

Reformism and anarcho-syndicalism now lose the strongest position which they have occupied and the efforts of Lafargue and Guesde begin to bear fruit. The labor movement of France strikes the right direction. Thanks to the specific form of development of French capitalism, which often had to emigrate abroad to find a field of usefulness; thanks to the comparative poverty of the country in minerals, such as coal and iron, which are the foremost factors in 19th century industry, French capitalism was mainly usurious. Class contrasts could not be so sharp. Only the revolution made by electricity gave a strong impetus to capitalist activity. Side by side follows the revolution of minds. Faith in bourgeois democracy is destroyed even in the most backward spheres of the working masses, and the class-conscious spheres are speedily recovering from the charms of the mystification of parliamentary inactivity on the one hand, and from anarcho-syndicalism on the other.

(The End.)

Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

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ARMED 'PEACE' COSTLY AS WAR

MILITARISTS AND ARMAMENT MAKERS GROW RICH BY KEEPING UP WAR SCARE.

Charles Edward Jefferson has an article in the "Atlantic Monthly" entitled "The Delusion of Militarism" that deserves more than passing attention. Mr. Jefferson thinks that the historian of the first decade of the twentieth century will be puzzled at the vast preparations made for war by nations professing allegiance to the Prince of Peace.

His perplexity will become no less when he considers the incontrovertible proofs that never since time began were the masses of men so peaceably inclined as in just this turbulent and war-rumor-tormented twentieth century. He will find that science and commerce and religion had co-operated in bringing the nations together, that the wage-earners in all the European countries had begun to speak of one another as brothers, and that the growing spirit of fraternity and co-operation had expressed itself in such organizations as the Interparliamentary Union, with a membership of twenty-five hundred legislators, statesmen, and various other societies and leagues of scholars and merchants and lawyers and jurists. He will find delegations paying friendly visits to neighboring countries, and will read, dumbfounded, what the English and German papers were saying about invasions, and the need of increased armaments, at the very time that twenty thousand Germans in Berlin were applauding to the echo the friendly greeting of a company of English visitors.

Mr. Jefferson may not have discovered that militarism is based upon the fact that the exploiters have noticed that the wage-earners are not only speaking of one another as brothers, but are acting as such. If the war-drum throb, it will be at the behest

of the exploiters, in an endeavor to keep the workers divided by hurling them at each others' throats.

One thing, though, Mr. Jefferson has observed, and that is that the nations are in the clutches of the militarists, and due to their agitation the cost of armed peace is greater than that of war. In other words, it is the day of the ship builder and the gun maker.

"They cry," he writes, "for battleships at ten million dollars each, and Parliament and Congress votes them. But later on it is explained that battleships are worthless without cruisers, cruisers are worthless without torpedo boats, torpedo boats are worthless without torpedo-boat destroyers, all these are worthless without colliers, ammunition boats, hospital boats, repair boats; and these all together are worthless without deeper harbors, longer docks, more spacious navy yards."

"And what are all these worth without officers and men, upon whose education millions of dollars have been lavished? When at last the navy has been fairly launched, the officials of the army come forward and demonstrate that a navy, after all, is worthless unless it is supported by a colossal land force."

And why not? Doesn't it all afford plunder to the "patriots" and profits to those manufacturers whose trade thrives upon war, or preparations for war?

"All the great nations are to-day facing deficits, caused in every case by the military and naval experts. Into what a tangle the finances of Russia and Japan have been brought by militarists is known to everybody. Germany has, in a single generation, increased her national debt from eight million dollars to more than one

billion dollars. The German Minister of Finance looks wildly round in search of new sources of national income. Financial experts confess that France is approaching the limit of her sources of revenue. Her deficit is created by her army and navy. The British Government is always seeking for new devices by means of which to fill a depleted treasury. Her Dreadnoughts keep her poor Italy for years staggered on the verge of bankruptcy because she carries an overgrown army on her back.

"Even our own rich republic faces this year a deficit of over a hundred million dollars, largely due to the one hundred and thirty millions we are spending on our navy. Mr. Cortelyou has called our attention to the fact that while in thirty years we have increased our population by 85 per cent, and our wealth by 185 per cent, we have increased our national expenses by 400 per cent."

"It is within these thirty years that we have spent one billion dollars on our navy. And the end is not yet. The Secretary of the Navy has recently asked for twenty-seven new vessels for the coming year; four of which are battleships at ten million dollars each, and he is frank to say that these twenty-seven are only a fraction of the vessels to be asked for later on."

"The militarists are peace-at-any-price men. They are determined to have peace even at the risk of national bankruptcy. Everything good in Germany, Italy, Austria, England, and Russia is held back by the confiscation of the proceeds of industry carried on for the support of army and navy. In the United States the development of our resources is checked by this same fatal policy. We have millions of acres of desert land to be irrigated, millions of acres of swamp land to be drained, thousands of miles of inland waterways to be improved, harbors to be deepened, canals to be dug, and forests to be safeguarded, and yet for all these works of cardinal importance we can afford

only a pittance. We have pests, implacable and terrible like the gipsy moth, and plagues like tuberculosis, for whose extermination millions of money are needed at once."

There are also patriots, who would like to see some of the swag coming their way. It isn't the looting to which they object; what they want is a "fairer" divide.

"On every hand we are hampered and handicapped, because we are spending two-thirds of our enormous revenues on pensions for past wars, and on equipment for wars yet to come. The militarists begrudge every dollar that does not go into army or navy. They believe that all works of internal improvement ought to be paid for by the selling of bonds, even the purchase of sites for new postoffices being made possible by mortgaging the future. They never weary of talking of our enormous national wealth, and laugh at the niggardly mortals who do not believe in investing it in guns. Why should we not spend as great a proportion of our wealth on military equipment as the other nations of the world? This is their question, and the merchants and farmers will answer it some day."

As a matter of fact, the question will not be answered until the working class answers it. Then, and not then, will be the time:

When the War-Drum throbs no longer, and the Battle Flags are furled, In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.

TEN CENT BOOKS.

Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company,
28 City Hall Place, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

THE MARCH OF THE WORKERS.

What is this sound and rumor?

What is this that all men hear?
Like the wind in hollow valleys when the storm is drawing near,
Like the rolling of the ocean in the eventide of fear?
'Tis the people marching on!

Whither go they, and whence come they? What are these of whom ye tell?

In what country are they dwelling 'twixt the gates of heaven and hell!
Are they mine or thine for money?
Will they serve a master well?

Forth they come from grief and torment; on they wend toward health and mirth;

All the wide world is their dwelling, every corner of the earth.
Buy them, sell them, for thy service; try the bargain what 'tis worth.

These are they who build thy houses, weave thy raiment, win thy wheat;

Smooth the rugged, fill the barren, turn the bitter into sweet;
And for thee this day and ever. What reward for them is meet?

Many a hundred years passed over have they labored deaf and blind;
Never tidings reached their sorrow, never hope their toil might find.
Now at last they've heard and heard it, and the cry comes down the wind.

On we march then, ye, the workers; and the rumor that ye hear
Is the blended sound of triumphs and deliverance drawing near;
For the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear.

—William Morris.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

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THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is as fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York: Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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In 1890	36,594
In 1894	74,191
In 1898	134,172
In 1902	142,237

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SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1909.

If you could cast away the pain,
The sorrows and the tears,
And let the joys alone remain
From all departed years;
If you could quite forget the sighs
And recollect the song—
What think you: would you be as wise,
As helpful, or as strong?
—C. B. GOING.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TYRANTS.

The experiences Castro is now making
seem to be a favorite hook for magazine
writers to hang their articles upon re-
garding the large number of tyrants
that Latin America has produced. Ar-
ticles have already appeared upon Santos
and La Torre of Uruguay, Francia and
Lopez of Paraguay, and Rosas of Argen-
tina. More are sure to come.

The point with all these historic per-
sonages is lost if they are looked upon
merely as tyrants. Their tyranny was
but an incident in their career. One and
all represented a policy, a certain policy
upon which the vast majority of their
people were at one. That policy was
Anti-Immigration.

Santos, and especially La Torre, in Ur-
uguay; Francia and then Lopez for more
than two successive generations in Para-
guay; Rosas for as long, almost, in
Argentina, were the exponents of a popu-
lar policy, which, adopting different
slogans in the different countries,
amounted in all of them to the principle
that those Republics were and of right
ought to be the exclusive property of
those who freed them, together with
their own descendants, and that all others
were interlopers, who had to be kept
out, if possible; harried out, if necessary.
Taking the correct measure of these men,
they will be found to serve the useful
purpose of comparison with ourselves.
They will be found to have had their
doubles in the United States. It will
then be seen that, unfortunately for
their countries, they succeeded in that
which, fortunately for this country, her
would-be La Torreses, Francias and
Rosases failed in.

Immigration, even into settled coun-
tries, may be called a RIGHT, in the
sense that expressions of social laws are
RIGHTS. Immigration into unsettled
countries is the same RIGHT sublimated.
It is at its peril that a country braces
itself against Immigration; and double
is the peril where physical circumstances
rather make for than against it.

The identical sentiment that in South
America was felt against Immigration
existed in the United States after the
Revolution against Great Britain, and
for the same reasons. The identical
spirits that, in South America, turned up
in the shapes of the La Torreses, Rosases
and Francias, turned up here as well.
It so happened, however, for one thing,
that the Immigration from Europe found
in the United States a latitude more
alike to its own than were the latitudes
offered by South America; for another,
and not less important thing in matters
of Immigration, the pleasanter latitudes
happened also to be the more easily
reached. The difference in these two
circumstances determined, on the one
hand, the luxurious growth of the Ro-
sases, Francias, etc., in South America;
and, on the other hand, the early ripen-
ing in the bud of their doubles in the
United States.

Ignorance of social laws, plus the
material conditions that favor such Ig-
norance—that is the real tyrant of the
human race. It is such ignorance and
conditions that are raising our tyrants
at home; it was such ignorance, aided by
geographic conditions that really has
tyrannized the South American Repub-
lics. Tyrants, so-called, may take unto
themselves the flattering unctious that
they push. The fact is they are pushed.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

WHY A POLITICAL GOVERN-
MENT AT ALL?

"La Follette's" of the 10th of the cur-
rent month has an excellent little four-
paragraph article entitled "Need for a
Tariff Commission." The excellency of
the facts alleged in the article deny the
title.

The substance of the facts alleged is to
the effect that the members of the House
of Representatives were deceived by false
figures furnished from Germany on the
labor cost in the Empire. The article
refers to this incident as one of many
that go to prove the unreliability of a
Congressman's information and the neces-
sity of men who know what they are
talking about.

All this is true. If legislation is on
railroads, expert railroad men flock to
Washington in order to coach our legis-
lators. If the proposed legislation is on
pure food, the same thing happens. Crowds
of food producing capitalists find it
incumbent upon themselves to enlighten
Congress on the subject in hand. It is
so with all other bills. According as
the subject, the men posted thereon realize
the danger of leaving the legislators
uninformed. All this being so, the ques-
tion comes, Why a political government
at all?

The story is told of a German village,
during the season of ferment in 1847,
where the people, enraged at the censor-
ship of the press, paraded the streets
with placards demanding "Free Press
and the Censorship." To demand a Tar-
iff Commission without demanding the ab-
rogation of Congress is like the demand
for a free press AND the censorship.

The increasing demands for Commis-
sions outside of Congress attest to this
fact, that increasingly people are real-
izing the utter inefficiency of the Politi-
cal Government. The Government the
necessity for which is increasingly felt is
the purely Economic Government—the
Government made up of men who do not
need to be coached in the respective de-
partments that they represent, men, in
short, directly chosen by and from such
departments of production or service.

Such a Government will, is bound to
come about. But it will not come about
via the route proposed by "La Follette's."
To reach the goal by that route would
be like making two bites of the cherry—
first, to supplant the Political Govern-
ment with a Government of capitalist
"captains of industry"; and then, to sup-
plant the latter, who captain nothing but
schemes to plunder the real workers,
with the Government of the Union rep-
resentatives themselves. For the identi-
cal reason that the political representa-
tives of the do-nothing class are not fit
to legislate, the do-nothing class is itself
unfit.

The Political Government must go.
The Industrial Government must come.

FREE TRADE'S "VICTORY."

If the Expansionists, who purchased
the Philippine Islands for round mil-
lions, and spent as many more millions
in the barbaric work of subjugation, all
to the tune of "It is our manifest des-
tiny to civilize the Filipino"—if the Ex-
pansionists were to drop their manifest-
destiny talk as the reason for holding
the Islands, and were now merely
to say: "We must now hold the Islands
because we have them"—if this became
the Expansionist language, it is not
imaginable that any Anti-Expansionist
would be so dull or hypocritical as to
turn a somersault with joy and exclaim:
"A great revolution! We have con-
quered! The vicious principle of Expan-
sion has been given up!" Yet such is the
precise language implying the precise
posture that the Anti-Tariff, or
capitalist Free Traders, are now holding,
and are striking.

"A tariff," these doughty revolution-
ists used to say, "is monstrous, iniqui-
tous, labor and humanity-crushing! Every
custom-house in the United States
should be torn down from turret to foun-
dation!" Whereupon they set up a war-
whoop, danced a war dance, and organ-
ized themselves into a tableau. That used
to be. A Tariff Bill is now before Con-
gress. What it will be in detail when
finally enacted nobody knows. What it
will be in essence everybody knows, now
as accurately as he will know later—the
Tariff Bill will, it must meet appropri-
ations "for the support of the Govern-
ment" exceeding the portentous sum of
over \$1,044,000,000. Holding up this ne-
cessity, the Protectionists are jamming
the bill through;—and, gladly or submis-
sively lambkin-like voting to supply the
appropriations, the Free Trade revolu-
tionists, are quoting the Protectionists' words
that the Bill is a Revenue Bill, and
are shouting triumphantly: "A
great revolution! We have conquered!
The vicious principle of Protection is
given up!"

In other words, the "iniquitous Pro-
tectionists," having had their own way
these many a year, have all along been
quietly yet steadily jacking up ex-
penses, and making appropriations keep
step. Now that they have reached a
point where, in order to raise the revenue
to meet the present stupendous appro-

priations, and now that, whether
you call the thing a "Tariff
for Protection" or a "Tariff for
Revenue only," matters not, it is "Pro-
tection" up to the hilt anyhow, and
must be, now they talk "Revenue"—and
the Free Trade revolutionist shouts:
"Victory!"

Justly did Marx, outstripping all
previous satirists in satirical vein, fire
the shafts of his satire upon Her
Holiness Free Trade. For a capitalist
"revolutionist" the old gift is matchless
—both in gullibility and hypocrisy.

WELL FOR THE POLITICAL GOV-
ERNMENT!

The worm of the Political Government
is beginning to turn. It started to do so
in Albany. 'Twas about time.

The capitalist "Interests" have for
some little time been trying to assert
themselves with a degree of arrogance
towards their political machinery that
borders on scurvy ingratitude. One day
the demand is for a Railroad Commis-
sion, another day for a Pure Food Com-
mission; then they want a Tariff Com-
mission; and so on. Each of these Com-
missions is meant to hamper the political
machine; at least to strip it of some of
its halo.

Now, the fact is that the political ma-
chine is indispensable to capitalist "In-
terests." The further fact is that the
"Interests" wisely abstain from them-
selves exercising the functions expected,
needed and constantly demanded by
them from their political machine. To
exercise these functions themselves
would be for the "Interests" to "give
away the snap." They realize it would
not do to have the working class see the
same employer, who fleeces them in the
shop, also legislate, and himself let the
soldiers loose upon the workers when
they strike. The only way to keep up
the to the "Interests" useful delusion
that the "Interests" and the Political
Government are distinct things,—the for-
mer a private, the latter a public or all
the people's affair—is to keep the two
visibly separate. Utterly, and wisely so,
unwilling themselves to figure openly as
their own political machine, unable to
exist a day without the machine, and yet
ungratefully begrudging their political
minions the full meed of glory, and
also perquisites, for their
valuable functions, the "Interests"
have been resorting to the man-
oeuvres above mentioned, and many
more of the same kindred such as "Di-
rect Nomination" schemes, besides not
infrequently using uncomplimentary lan-
guage anent their politicians.

Well, the worm has turned, and, as
becomes its leading position, the Politi-
cal Government of the Empire State has
hit back, good and hard. It passed a
stiff resolution through both Houses at
Albany excluding from the State Cap-
itol any and all persons engaged in the
lobbying business. The resolution is
clear. He must be blind who can not
plainly read between the lines the taunt:
"Ye ungrateful dogs of Interests, get
out of our way! We do your dirty work,
and yet you would deny us the soap of
perquisites and of distinction to wash
away the dirt with! While this Capital-
ist system lasts we last, and we don't
propose to be bullied, either. Off to
your kennels!"

Well said and done.

NURSE OVERWORKED.

Gives Wrong Dose to Hospital Patient
Who Dies.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13.—Due to the
inhumanly long hours nurses are com-
pelled to work in the City Hospital here,
Benjamin Waters, a patient lost his life.
Twelve hour stretches are the turns
which nurses must serve on duty. The
latest case of Waters' death shows that
there is danger to the inmates' lives be-
cause of the lengthy watches.

Wearied by more than 12 hours of
such sleepless watching over a long row
of patients, Miss Jeanette Harkness, a
graduate nurse at the City Hospital,
poured from the wrong one of two bot-
tles, standing side by side on a shelf, and
gave a wineglassful of the liquid to
Benjamin Waters, a patient.

The glass contained formaldehyde, a
deadly disinfectant, instead of the harm-
less solution which the nurse thought
she was administering. Waters suffered
for almost 24 hours, and died at
6.35 a. m. Friday.

Physicians were unable to relieve
Waters. That he lived through the day
and night was considered remarkable.
He was suffering from tuberculosis of
the spine (Pott's disease) and from ich-
thyosis, a rare and terrible disease,
which causes the skin to fall off at in-
tervals in scales like a fish's. He was
not expected, before the accident, to
live longer than a few weeks.

Hospital authorities stated Friday that
no action would be taken against Miss
Harkness, but it was said that her resig-
nation was likely. She has been in the
hospital four years and has been a gradu-
ate nurse for one year. She was consid-
ered faithful, capable and painstaking.

"The People" is the paper that you
want. Straight and Truthful.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTION.

Vicior L. Berger, has a signed article
in the Milwaukee "Social-Democratic
Herald" of the 10th of the current
month, which closes with expressions of
disappointment at the result of the elec-
tion of the 6th in his municipality. The
head of the Social-Democratic ticket, the
candidate for Alderman-at-large, was re-
turned at the top of the polls, beating
both his Republican and Democratic op-
ponents by a safe plurality of about 900
votes. That should be cause for joy, and
would be with one of less political sag-
acity than Berger has been developing. He
justly looks at the totals. Already last
year the Socialist party vote in Mil-
waukee fell below the vote of four years
before; on the 6th last year's reduced
poll of 17,496 dropped below one half—
to 8,574.

Considering that the fate of the S. P.
poll in Milwaukee is the fate it has been
meeting last year and this in almost all
the industrial centers of the land, begin-
ning with New York; considering fur-
thermore that the S. P. leading claim to
practical wisdom is its vote-catching ca-
pacity; considering, above all, that Ber-
ger is the one deservedly prominent fig-
ure in the S. P., and actual pace-setter
for his party's policy;—considering all
this the election returns in Milwaukee
are well calculated to cause him disap-
pointment.

But this is not the only feature of the
Milwaukee election, nor, perhaps, the
one of supremest general interest.

Indeed, the circumstance that, al-
though the S. P. vote dropped over 50
per cent., both the other parties' votes
dropped so very much more heavily that
the S. P. candidate triumphed, is a cir-
cumstance in itself suggestive of the
question, WHAT IS UP?

In the signed article, above referred to,
Berger says—"in all or nearly all of the
Roman Catholic churches in Milwaukee
—and there are many of them—there
was an anti-Socialist ticket given out on
the Sunday before election"; "he [the
priest] told them [the women of the
congregations] that it was their duty
toward God and their church to go out
and vote together with their husbands
and friends for that Anti-Socialist tick-
et"; "he [Joseph Donnelly] sent out in-
numerable circulars with a story to the
same effect, signed by prominent Roman
Catholics, pointing to the church as the
'bulwark against Socialism'; etc., etc."

If this is thus, then Milwaukee, to-
gether with Wisconsin, is in the condi-
tion of Italy and such other European
countries where a clerical party is in the
field, de facto though not by name. If
this is thus, then the problem that faces
the forces of progress in those countries
confronts also in Wisconsin any political
movement that makes for civilization,
with the practical consequence that, in
Wisconsin, as in those European coun-
tries, the Socialist Movement would of
necessity be constrained to drop its So-
cialism to the rear until it would have
settled the antiquated and bourgeois
issue that sweeps creeds from the do-
main of political functions, and to the
domain to which they belong, the domain
of strictly private concerns. Finally,
and worst of all, if this is thus, then
an abyss, which does not yawn at the
feet of most of the European countries
with a clerical political party, would be
yawning at the feet of Wisconsin.

In most of the European countries,
afflicted with a clerical political party,
there is virtually only one creed. The
conflict with the political manoeuvres of
such a creed are not calculated to re-
kindle the various politico-religious an-
imosities of old that civilization is hap-
pily through with. Accounts once set-
tled, in the only way that they inevit-
ably must be settled, with such a
political creed, the issue is at end. Not
so in a country where the creeds are nu-
merous. The conflict, that the political
manoeuvres of any one of them provokes,
would insensibly arouse the wrath of
other creeds, the volcanoes of which have
been lying dormant. In the course of
the conflict, these until then dormant
volcanoes, would start boiling and seeth-
ing—at first against the creed whose po-
litical middlemoresomeness had started
the row and had to be brought to order—
and then—and then many a one of the re-
awakened volcanoes, according to their
powers, would step into the activity of
the one it had just contributed to silence,
and, once silenced, would seek to emu-
late it. And the trouble would have
to be gone thro' all over again. It is the
fatal law of creeds, Wisconsin, a State in
which there are other and populous
creeds, would be facing this exceptional
danger.

The avoidance of such a danger, must
be the effort of every clear head in Wis-
consin. The issue would now be with the
Roman Catholic Church. It must not be
forgotten that, however individually de-
stroying the Roman Catholic political
machine may be, and however deep the
sigh of relief from the chest of civiliza-
tion when that power was finally broken,
all other creeds, soon as any of them had
the chance, did the identical thing. If
their sphere of devastation of individ-
uality did not extend as far as with the

Roman Catholic Church it was not out
of self-control. The will was there; only
the power lacked. The conduct of the
Jewish Church, when barely settled in its
asylum at Amsterdam, against Spinoza
need not be more than referred to; the
polity of the Presbyterian Church, soon
as in the saddle and as long as it main-
tained its power, of dictating the cut of
men's, women's and children's dresses,
the style of combing the hair, the names
to be given by parents at the baptismal
font, the literature permissible, etc.,
etc., and even the exercise of the powers
of a domiciliary police in the privacy of
the home, is a page of history that
should be vivid in all men's minds. The
performances of the Puritans in Massa-
chusetts, immediately they escaped per-
secution themselves at home, drips blood.
And so on, down the line to the last
creed of the list—whenever the chance
offered itself.

It is to be hoped either that Berger's
information reached him in exaggerated
form; or, if accurate, that the guilty
priests and their lay supporters, for their
country's and the good of their own
organization, in so far as it is religious,
will pull in their horns betimes, take
back-water, and learn the lesson they are
being taught in France, Italy and else-
where, where the power of their fratern-
ity, once controlling, now lies shattered.
Whichever the side from which the
Milwaukee election is contemplated—
whether from the side of S. P. vote-
catching policy, or from the side of cler-
ical interference with politics—it furnish-
es food for thought.

SOMETIME, SOMEWHERE.

To him who is disconsolate;
To him who feels the Hand of Fate
Is heavy; unto him I sing,
And to his soul sweet comfort bring.
To him who feels that he has failed;
To him who strove but never scaled
The summit, where his quenchless flame
Had pictured gold and deathless fame.

'Tis not alone the din and strife
That makes the value of this life;
'Tis not alone the heights we climb
That makes the living of our lives sub-
lime;
'Tis not alone the hoarded pile
That makes the living of this life worth
while.
These are but bubbles on the wave,
That burst and die this side the grave.

The things that count are oft so small
We scarce do notice them at all.
Till—like a seed in cleft of rock,
Which gathers force, and with a shock,
Upheaves its adamantine bed—
And rears aloft its regal head—
Some deed of some forgotten hour
Has blossomed into a fragrant flower.

The mighty force which moves the world
Is not on mountain top unfurled,
'Tis not on bloody battlefield,
Where men contend with sword and
shield;
Nor yet on busy marts of trade,
Where gold is gained and fortunes made;
These are but pebbles on the shore—
The sea of life means vastly more.

The horny-handed sons of toil,
Who nobly live and till the soil:
The humble, and of low degree—
Fulfilling the divine decree
That by the sweat of brow and face
Must come the bread of all the race—
Are heroes in the bitter strife
And foremost in the ranks of life.

The uncrowned queens of hearth and
home
Whose feet have never learned to roam,
Enduring that the world may live,
Each giving all she hath to give,
And living lives so free from guile
That angels may look down and smile,
These, dwelling in humility—
These are the true nobility.

Think not that you have lived in vain
If you have failed of hoarded gain,
Or, weary-footed, failed to climb
To heights which men have called sub-
lime;
Sometime, somewhere, the Great and
Just

Will sift the diamonds from the dust,
And separate the false and true,
Awarding unto each his due.

Strive on, brave soul, be not dismayed;
Toil on, brave heart, be not afraid;
'Tis not for mortals here below
To glean the harvest; but to sow.
And having sown, as God is just,
To calmly wait, serenely trust:
The seed which you have sown with care
Must yield the fruit sometime, some-
where.—Beecher W. Waltemire.

French Gov't Employees Demand Right to
Strike.

Paris, April 16.—The French telegraph-
ers held a formal meeting here to-day,
and joined the postal employees and the
teachers in demanding the privilege of
forming unions under the law of 1884,
which includes the right to strike.

"HEALTHFUL WORK"

Thus Do Exploiters of Children Defend
Illegal Practices.

The hearing at Albany last Tuesday
must have solved for New York legis-
lators the popular puzzle: When is a
shed not a shed? The answer is,
When it is a canning factory.

The state of New York has regu-
lated the hours during which women
and children may work in factories.
It has never legislated as to sheds.
A ruling by a former attorney general
held that factory laws do not apply to
sheds. The architectural question in-
volved—whether a given building were
a factory or a shed—was so technical
that it was left to the owners, appar-
ently on the ground that it is a ques-
tion of intention rather than of result.
The owners promptly decided that
they had designed sheds and sheds
they were regardless of construction.
One canner even went so far as to
raise a sign, "Shed," over a second
floor room in which women and chil-
dren worked in a cannery. From
such practices grew the puzzle.

The hearing not only compared
sheds in theory and practice, but an-
swered further claims of the canners
that children are not employed in their
industry and that even if they were
it is a healthful "agricultural" pur-
suit, especially good for keeping chil-
dren out of mischief during vacation.
The legal and administrative features
were presented in an advance chapter.
Employment of Children in Sheds in
the Canning Industry, from the forth-
coming report of the State Depart-
ment of Labor. A booklet printed for
the occasion by the Consumers' League
of the City of New York and the New
York Child Labor Committee gave in
brief the results of an investigation
made into the work of women and
children in the broad belt of fruit-
growing counties, and in others nearby
dotted by canneries following the fer-
tile valleys where corn, peas, beans
and tomatoes grow.

The picture drawn from the inves-
tigators' reports is of children of all
ages, some mere babies of four, going
out from Buffalo and other neighbor-
ing cities to the canneries when the
fruit crop is ripe and staying "until
after tomatoes"; of work days begin-
ning at seven in the morning and
lasting until nine and ten at night,
with a few moments snatched from
work for eating; of whole families
straining to earn the utmost at piece
rates while crops last, the very young-
est in baby carriages beside their
mothers, those a little older "snip-
ping" beans or waiting on the adult
workers, carrying heavy crates to the
weighers, saving steps and time and
swelling the day's output; of women
too busy to prepare meals and of
children munching hunks of bread for
lunch; of spirited lads playing truant
to run upon the fields, but of girls
and the more docile boys sticking
steadily to their tasks under the
watchful eye of parents and shaken
awake to work wearily on when they
have dozed over evening stents; of
crowded, dirty sleeping shacks; of un-
guarded machinery; of some work at
which women and children must stand
all day.

The picture has the sense of hurry
and driving haste of a city factory—
the exact antithesis of healthful "agri-
cultural" work for growing boys and
girls. The testimony of teachers in
both public and private schools shows
that the children cannot be kept in
school after the canning season opens
or lured or forced back before it
closes. Some are away twenty weeks
out of a school year of thirty-six,
going for the earliest spring fruits,
staying on through all the vegetables
and finishing with apples as late as
December 1. The factory inspectors
and truancy officers are watched for
and the children hidden. In most fac-
tories the children's names do not
appear on pay-rolls, their work being
credited at piece rates to that of their
parents.

The bill (Assembly Bill No. 1602)
introduced by Mr. Voss aims to take
the canneries out of the exempt class
in regard to child labor—an exemption
not intended by the original act. It
would prohibit employment of chil-
dren under fourteen, limit their work-
ing hours to eight in one day and stop
night work.

The booklet issued for the hearing
is convincing in its statements, which
are well supported by photographs of
children at work. It is largely made
up of leaves from the investigator's
diary, of which the following is a fair
sample:

"I started to work at 7 a. m. and
was put on piece work in the shed.
Sixty women and thirty children were
here, all stringing beans. They were
sitting on boxes and they had all their
children with them. One woman, a



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—You Social-
ists are all hypocrites. You talk peace
and you advocate force!

UNCLE SAM—Advocate force?
B. J.—Yes; you say that if the cap-
italists dispute the Socialist vote which
establishes the Co-operative Common-
wealth and raise an army to defend their
property, you will meet that army with
force.

U. S.—Why, certainly, we will.
B. J.—And that's wrong, I say.

U. S.—Hold your horses a bit. Did
Lincoln want war or peace?

B. J.—He wanted peace.

U. S.—Was it then hypocritical on
Lincoln's part to use arms to free the
chattel slave?

B. J.—No, of course not. He had to
do so to save the Union.

U. S.—Was it wrong, then?

B. J.—No, not even wrong; it was
inevitable, and perfectly justified.

U. S.—In light of the fact that more
than four million families, or nearly one-
third of the nation, must get along on
an income less than \$400, can you deny
that the working class of America to-day
is in a condition materially as bad if
not worse than that of the chattel slave?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—In view of the increased cost of
living and the intensification of labor
now going on, can you deny that their
condition is steadily growing worse?

B. J.—No, I cannot.

U. S.—In the light of both these facts
together—

B. J.—Something must be done about
it, and done quick.

U. S.—By curbing the capitalists by
law?

B. J.—Well,—

U. S.—No, Jonathan, curbing by law
will not stand. Just as the slaveholder
was fettered by his material interests
and could not free or even ameliorate
the condition of his slaves, the capitalist
can not give up his mines and factories,
or improve the lot of his workmen. As
long as wage slavery stands, the fate of
the wage slave must grow ever worse.
Just as the plantation lord was forced
to maltreat the chattel slave who was
his through feudal right, in order to
keep his own head above water, so the
factory lord is compelled for the same
reason, to maltreat the wage slave, who
becomes a slave by reason of the mas-
ter's ownership of property which the
slave needs in order to live. All that
could ever be said about slavery being
un-Christian and a sin in the eyes of God
can be applied with tripled and quad-
rupled force to the present industrial
system. It also will have to go. "Get-
ting together" and compromising will
prove just as devoid of help for the wage
slave as they did for the chattel slave.
The working class of the land is fast
waking up to this fact, and by organizing
in the Socialist Labor Party and laboring
for the Industrial Integral Union, is
drilling itself to take possession of the
means of production and distribution,
and run them for the benefit of

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

S. P. MEN'S EYES OPENED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Much good has been done by Daniel De Leon who spoke here for the Socialist Labor Party Sunday, April 11. The S. P. men held a great prejudice against us, but contact with De Leon has done much to remove the wrongful feeling. I have met several S. P. men since De Leon's lecture and one of these told me he had almost expected to see "an animal with cloven hoofs, horns and a tail with a spear on the end of it." Another told me: "De Leonism must be adopted if we are to succeed."

R. McClure.

Phila., Pa., April 14.

AS TO THE S. P.'S FUTURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to comment on the editorial in the Daily People of April 6th, entitled "So Say We All," as being a masterpiece, and by far the most instructive editorial that I have read in many a day, and that is saying a great deal. For I consider the editorials of The People of more value to the Socialist than is capable of thinking for himself than a great many books that are being sold in the journalistic market to-day.

If it was only possible for the Labor News Company to publish a monthly pamphlet made up of editorials from the Daily People, to my mind it would be of great educational value.

As to the Socialist party's not having any future in this country, I can say the same as the editorial of the 6th inst. For the S. P. is built on a sand foundation. The most of its supporters look at the Socialist party as a Christian church. It is a religion with them, without understanding what they are following.

And the worst of it is, they don't want to learn.

D. Rudnick.

Racine, Wis., April 8.

EVERYONE CAN DO THIS MUCH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose money order for \$4.30 to be applied to my account as per statement inclosed. The \$4.30 here sent represents the agitation of a few of us sympathizers in Juniata and vicinity, and while it is little enough, it will help. If in every town where there are a few sympathizers they would do their best, I am sure The People office would not need to call for help.

Of course, we are in the midst of a capitalist panic, and Altoona and Juniata are feeling it, too; but in the face of the reverses and shortcomings and the little list of subscribers here, we felt we could give more support, so we got among the "boys" in the shops and explained our plan of pushing the press into other homes. Several of us contributed ten cents each to be used toward procuring as many copies of the May Day edition of the Weekly People as we could purchase. These we will give to our friends. We all felt that little ten cents may do \$10.00 worth of good. And we hope that The People may benefit thereby.

The industrial situation is very bad here; in fact, it is worse now than it has been since the panic started. But as one comrade put it: "They are getting their eyes open."

I hope that our press may be pushed right along until there is a "People" entering every American home, and when I say "American" home I mean every honest workingman's home.

C. F.

Juniata, Pa., April 8.

HARTFORD ELECTION NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The municipal election of last week was a by-election, inasmuch as only a few minor officers were to be elected and some propositions had to be voted upon. Naturally, not very much interest in the election was displayed before election, but affairs pertaining thereto have become rather interesting since the whole thing is over. What is perhaps stranger, the Socialists and their vote have furnished the topic for public discussion.

The compiler of the votes in the "Post" committed several blunders, one of which was that Frederick Feller-mann had been elected a school visitor. As several inquiries, and even congratulations, have been received from outside towns, we wish to state that

no such an election has taken place; for the simple reason that according to law only three school visitors are to be elected and the "Post" enumerated four; and secondly, if four were the proper number Feller-mann could not have been elected inasmuch as Jacob Breuer had one vote more.

Aside from this little incident another occurrence has caused quite a discussion and merriment. The leading Republican mouthpiece here, the "Courant," has taken up in a lengthy article the cause of the defeated S. P. It endeavors to prove that the S. P. voters have "unintentionally voted the wrong ticket."

This "argument" has always been advanced by the S. P.-ites when things turned out otherwise than expected. The Republican press was much concerned about the S. P. in the last State and national election, and seemingly, it intends to keep up the old friendship.

Meanwhile the S. L. P. looks on complacently and is frank enough to declare that it does not care for any "wrong votes" nor does it desire the protection of the capitalist press of any shade.

F. F.

Hartford, Conn., April 12.

FEELING THE "BEAUTIES" OF A PRIVATELY-OWNED PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Los Angeles members of the Socialist party are just now experiencing the beauties of private ownership of the party press. They are moving heaven and earth to defeat "Common Sense," a paper which is spanking them some because they didn't behave as the private interests of the paper desired.

Summed up in a nutshell the fight centers around the following facts: Cloudesley Johns, a shining S. P. light, was expelled from the Los Angeles S. P. Local for alleged misappropriation of funds. Johns is said to be president of the "Common Sense" corporation, hence his expulsion didn't suit the "party paper." Charges are made that the paper advocated the formation of a separate branch of the organization, separate from the regular local, so that Johns could, though expelled in one place, still be a member in another.

It is also charged that this organizing of a "language local" was part of a scheme to allow Johns to run as a candidate for the state secretary-treasuryship. It can easily be understood why "Common Sense" stands behind this man, when it is considered that he is president of the "S. P. organ."

Herewith are submitted some statements which the Los Angeles S. P. men are circulating against "Common Sense." These are also printed in that paper in the issue of April 10, 1909, it evidently believing it can thereby cloud the issue by pretending "fairness" and forestall unfavorable action against it. A close reading of these statements will certainly reveal what powerful obstacles to a movement a privately-owned press is capable of putting forth. Likewise the dangers besetting a revolutionary organization by such a press are apparent.

S. L. P.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 11.

[Enclosure]

"A Word of Introduction."

"It is hoped that every member of the Socialist party who receives this communication will take the trouble to read it. It is not with a desire to burden the comrades throughout the country with the local quarrel of this city and county that we take the trouble to circulate these resolutions, but because Common Sense, a so-called Socialist paper, published in Los Angeles, has grossly misrepresented the situation here, and has collected many hundreds of dollars from comrades throughout the country, while those here in Los Angeles who know the methods of the paper will not support it.

"Our action is not taken hastily, or without an effort being made to right conditions. Our city and county organizations have been long suffering, and have tried time and again to get the managers of Common Sense to get in line with the sentiment of the party, but without result. Committees have been elected from the Local at different times, to wait upon the board of directors of the corporation in an endeavor to have the paper conform to some reasonable wish of the party organization. These committees have usually been insulted

and sent back without result. Many individual appeals have been made to the management to run the paper in the interest of the party, but without success.

"The comrades of Los Angeles have suffered much lying abuse and slander, and the Local has put up with much opposition and misrepresentation from the paper rather than do anything that would seem to injure a party paper, but after three or four years of patient effort, we deem it to the best interest of the party to put them wise to the true situation so that any comrade who contributes to their support will do it with his eyes opened.

"Local Los Angeles is fully capable of maintaining discipline within its organization as has been amply demonstrated on a number of recent occasions, but when it comes to dealing with a private corporation absolutely controlled by a small clique, most of whom are not members of this Local, our only weapon of defense is publicity.

"Any comrade who desires more information regarding the affairs of Common Sense can be accommodated. Enough documentary evidence is on hand to convict the management of the paper of the grossest violation of comradeship, party discipline, tactics, etc., if not of actual crime. A book could be written upon the subject, but we deem it sufficient to publish merely the resolutions adopted by the principal Socialist organizations in Los Angeles, which are based upon lengthy investigations, and deliberate findings.

"Resolutions by Local Los Angeles Socialist Party.

"Whereas, 'Common Sense,' a local so-called Socialist paper has for the past year or more ceased to represent the Socialist party, and has degenerated into a lying personal organ of the three or four individuals who are responsible for its publication, and

"Whereas, The paper during that time has been used to assault, malign and lie about many of the most tried and true members of this Local and also our State Secretary, Comrade Tuck, and has repeatedly cast slurs upon the Local itself and misrepresented its actions because the Local saw fit to repudiate its assaulting editorial policy and grafting financial proclivities, and

"Whereas, Local Los Angeles (then Branch Los Angeles) some months ago investigated at great length the methods of said Common Sense and found: That it had obtained numerous large sums of money from comrades through the abuse of comradeship and by misrepresentation (among them were Comrades V. F. Zoraster, Chas. Roeder, J. B. Rutherford, Miss Cleveland, and others); That many of these comrades loaned the money only upon the most urgent request of the managers of the paper and with the understanding it would be repaid within a short time; that some of these sums were never paid, although several years old, and the comrades were poor workmen and in need of the funds; that the paper has been used as a personal organ to abuse certain members of the party, and boost and advertise Cloudesley Johns and others; that it was the center of a political ring which was trying to run the party; that its claims of lack of support were absolutely untrue; that it had absorbed during the last four years between Ten and Twenty Thousand Dollars of good Socialist money without having ever given any sort of a detailed account of what was done with the same, although often requested so to do. And,

"Whereas, 'Common Sense' is now carrying on a disruptionist policy and being used to bolster up one Cloudesley Johns, (recently expelled from our party for misappropriation of party funds), in his effort to reorganize a county Local, when such form of county organization has just been dispensed with by a referendum vote of the membership. And,

"Whereas, 'Common Sense,' on the plea that the Socialist press is being crushed by the trusts, etc., is making frantic appeals to unsuspecting Socialists throughout the country for funds, and,

"Whereas, We believe the Socialists all over the country should be apprised of the true situation and not allowed to become the victims of a discredited bunch of party parasites and disrupters, therefore be it

"Resolved, By Local Los Angeles with more than five hundred dues paying members, on this, the 10th day of March, 1909, in regular business meeting assembled, hereby warn all Socialists and sympathizers against Common Sense and against Cloudesley Johns, who is supposed to be its president, but who is no longer a member of the party, and be it further

Resolved, That in the interest of Party harmony and working class solidarity that these resolutions, together with the findings of the Grievance Committee in the case against Cloudesley Johns together with the vote of Local Los Angeles in indorsement of same, be ordered published and circulated in the best possible manner obtainable among the membership, the officials and the

press of the Socialist party.
D. T. Johnson, Chairman.
E. C. Thompson, Secretary.

"Expulsion of Cloudesley Johns.
"The case of Cloudesley Johns is almost identical with that of 'Common Sense,' as he has for two or three years past been closely identified with the paper, and since July, 1908, presumably president of the corporation.

"It has been in the attempt to foist Mr. Johns upon the party as a great leader, and make him state secretary (a position he is no way qualified to fill) that most of the personal attacks have appeared in the columns of the paper. From his connection with Common Sense, it is easy to understand why the matter contained therein has been highly colored in favor of Mr. Johns, who by the way is an ex-exporter on the notorious Los Angeles Times.

"The party cannot afford to support an organ for the gratification of the personal ambitions of individuals.

"Although Johns was expelled from the party, he still claims to be a member somewhere, somehow."

MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN LOS ANGELES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Los Angeles held its monthly entertainment and dance Saturday evening, April 3. Many friends and sympathizers were present and we had a very enjoyable time and cleared about \$10 above expenses.

The Section has been giving a dance on the first Saturday of each month. It so happens that the first Saturday in next month will be May 1, so this time we will have a May Day Celebration on that evening. There will be appropriate speeches and recitations the earlier part of the evening, to be followed by a dance and musical program.

All of our friends are cordially invited to come and celebrate International Labor Day with us on the first of May, 8 p. m., in Socialist Labor Party Hall, 317 East Seventh street. Admission will be free.

Press Committee.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 9.

CAPITALISM CONSIDERS PROFITS, NOT MEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the "Literary Digest" of April 3, there appears a review of an article which every workman should carefully digest. The article speaks of a track-laying machine which is now used in construction work on the Erie Railroad. The mechanism of the machine is very well described, and each mechanical attraction pointed out. But the mechanism is only a means to an end; the end being the noteworthy feature as the reviewer puts it, or rather "the especially noteworthy feature": that a great deal of labor is saved. It is said: "That saving the cost of one locomotive and maintaining a crew" results from the track-laying arrangement. All through, the description sounds the praise: "It saves labor."

This machine piles up a great amount of money to the employer by reducing the outlay for labor power. At one stroke it increases profits and decreases jobs. A certain number of human beings are no longer required in a certain line of work.

A machine, which like all other machines, is attractive to the employer only insofar as it eliminates part of the cost of labor, comes into use, and immediately many men are made useless; and gravitate to that turbulent, competitive throng called "the army of the unemployed."

The track-layer is only another illustration that the capitalist cares but for profits, and not for human beings. The Erie contractors are not concerned over the fate of their employees as the result of the machine they introduce. The labor market may be grievously over-crowded; the army of the unemployed swollen to proportions which startle all thinking people; but what do they care? And yet it is claimed that the interests of employer and employee are identical.

G. J. Sherwood.

Sparks, Nev., April 6, 1909.

CHEAP FOOD AND CHEAP WAGES.

It was learned recently that Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan has in mind the starting of a moderate-priced restaurant for the employees of the Third avenue railroad, N. Y.

Miss Morgan is the chairman of a sub-committee of the New York and New Jersey section of the Woman's branch of the National Civic Federation, which recently took steps to establish a restaurant for the employees of the navy yard in Brooklyn. She attended the opening reception on Monday of the club rooms of the employees' benefit association of the Third avenue railroad. It is known that she made the suggestion of the restaurant plan to a number of the employees.

A TREATY OPEN TO ABUSE

The grounds for the appeal for the abrogation of our treaty of extradition with Russia are clearly set forth in the petition on the subject to the Senate of the United States. This treaty was made in 1893; but it has never been applied, so far as we are informed, until these recent cases of Rudowitz and Pouden came up. The fact that both of these Russian political refugees were proceeded against by the Czar's men under this treaty on the ground that they were common criminals is enough of itself to show that the treaty is not what it should be, and in all probability is not what its American framers designed it to be.

These ignorant refugees from Russia, knowing neither our language nor our jurisprudence, had in fact to prove their own innocence—just exactly as if Chicago and New York were Russian towns, and not American towns. Proving one's innocence is a very simple matter for a man who is indeed a common criminal, as these men were charged with being, because a man so accused either led a life of crime or he has not; and if he has led such a life he ought to be returned to Russia, and if he has not it is fairly difficult for even such liars as the Russian police to make it appear that he has. But in the case of men who have been engaged solely in a political revolt in Russia, and who finally manage to escape to this country, the situation is wholly different. They or their associates have burned buildings and killed people, just as the government troops have burned their houses and killed as many of them as they could get hold of; and necessarily it is not the burning and the killing in such cases that prove anything, but as to how and under what conditions this burning and killing took place. We in this country have no intention of becoming Russian police agents, to hunt down and aid in hanging such of the Czar's subjects as have made a futile revolt against his autocratic rule, and afterward flee for their lives to the United States; and yet our extradition treaty with Russia has placed us exactly in that position in respect to both Rudowitz and Pouden, and two United States commissioners were so taken in by the infamous perversions of the Russian demand as actually to decide, so far as they had the power, that both of these men should be sent back. That the American framers of this treaty ever intended to have it used against political refugees as if they were ordinary criminals we do not believe; when they said crime, they meant crime, and not political revolt; and the fact that Russia has been able thus to twist the treaty to a purpose for which it was never designed is in itself a sufficient reason for its drastic revision or absolute abrogation.

But there are other defects in the treaty. It makes no provision for bail, so that Russia can get a former subject of the Czar into an American jail, and keep him there, merely by accusing him. Pouden was thus imprisoned for over a year, quite as if he had been indeed in Russia. The issue of fact under this treaty is left, not to a jury, but to the judgment of an inferior federal official, who sometimes (as in the Chicago case) is not even a man learned in the law. On the other hand the Russian demand is not required by this treaty to be made under tests which tend to accuracy or honesty. A case is made up, with the accused necessarily absent, but upon documentary assertions that under Russian law are not even sworn to; and when this mass of hearsay and perversion is presented in this country, the accused must bring witnesses who are cross-examined by the Czar's American lawyers, and who are thus necessarily in the way of giving pointers—deadly pointers—to the Russian police in regard to revolutionary men and women who are still in Russia, and against whom the Czar's government only needs a suspicion or a doubt in order to catch them and hang them or shoot them the next morning. All this was illustrated in the cases of Rudowitz and Pouden; so that under the fair obligation of this country to restore to Russia ordinary criminals who have fled hither—a reciprocal obligation of course—we came painfully near to disclosing to the Czar's men the names and acts of persons now living in Russia whose only "crime" was that they did not like autocratic rule, which is not a crime at all under this treaty as it was designed to be, or under any treaty of extradition that this country has ever made.

The treaty of 1893 with Russia certainly needs strict overhauling or entire abrogation. As it stands, it extends to this country Russian methods which no American can tolerate, and it makes American officials and American jails practically instruments for the maintenance of the Czar's government. The Czar's government, whether good or bad, is not an Amer-

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. A. NEW YORK.—One thing is to call a "horsethief and a liar" the man who believes that the way to introduce Socialism is to convert the millionaires; another thing is to resist, with all courtesy possible but all firmness necessary, the efforts of such a man to mold the S. L. P. policy into agreement with his fancy.

D. W. N. LINCOLN, NEB.—It may be difficult, but it is necessary to hold firmly to that position which stands midway between the extreme of repudiating the proletariat as "a deadweight" in the councils of the Socialist Movement, and that other extreme of repudiating the intellectual forces of society as "windbags." Both extremes are fatal because absurdly unsound. The one breeds the pure and simple politician who would sell out the Movement, the other breeds the pure and simple bombist who would assassinate the Movement. If it is impossible to hold the right balance between the former, it would be impossible to hold the balance between the latter two sets. In which case the Labor Movement would be or become an impassable swamp.

J. C. T. MANCHESTER, N. H.—Human labor will ever produce a surplus over and above what under any standard of living, however high, is enjoyed by Labor. Under capitalism the surplus is appropriated by the capitalist, and with the help of the steady reduction of Labor's standard of living, the surplus is steadily raised. Under Socialism the surplus can and will be turned to a number of desirable purposes.

C. H. BUFFALO, N. Y.—Texas was essentially conquered from Mexico. The effort of the Southern slave-holders to extend the slave territory westward, for the main purpose of preserving a slave majority in the Senate, caused a steady flow of mainly southern immigration into the Mexican territory now occupied by Texas. The purpose of that immigration being what it was produced friction between them and the Mexican officials. War followed, supported by the South. Soon as the immigrant Government won out annexation with the U. S. was openly negotiated. Texas was not purchased. What was purchased in the final treaty of peace between Mexico and the U. S. was the territory west and northwest of Texas down to the Pacific Ocean.

E. W. NEW YORK.—Next year, not this. The event that this year will celebrate its tenth anniversary is the physical drubbing administered by the Socialist Labor Party to the Volkszeitung (Kangaroo) element on the night of July 10, when the latter tried to "take and hold" the Party's press and premises. The tenth anniversary of the Daily People will be celebrated next year, July 1.

C. H. PHILA., PA.—A cool head is the best prescription. Capitalist officials will dare much in the direction of nagging the workingman. If the workingman loses his temper the capitalist scheme wins.

L. E. L. LOS ANGELES.—How would you go about it? Organize first and try to educate afterwards, and get "busted" wide open by the impudently self-assert-

ive and self-seeking raw material before your education is well started? Or would you "bore from within," a la Socialist party, which means to earn the contempt of that identical impudently self-assertive and self-seeking raw material by whooping up (for a consideration) their misdeeds as "a noble waging of the class struggle" and then save the thing from "busting"? There are certain laws of mechanics that the Labor Movement may ignore as little as a house-builder could.

A. R. SEATTLE, WASH.—Now to your last question—The ablest exponents of Socialism in the United States are the Daily and Weekly People.

D. B. M. GRANITE, OKLA.—Now to your second question—

The "old education" like the "new education" of to-day, consisted of two streams—one to disable people from thinking, the other to enable people to think. As to-day, so then, the planners of both streams aimed sincerely at improving mankind. Those who strove to disable mankind from thinking proceeded from the theory that the philosophy of Greece and Rome had resulted in final demoralization, and that humanity's safety lay in a cattle-like life. Those, on the other hand, who strove to enable mankind to think proceeded from the theory that a cattle-like life can not make happy beings who, however cattle-like their parents, are themselves born with human brains.

Next question next week.

H. S. PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Now to your last question—

Statistics about New Zealand and Australia should be obtainable in all the leading libraries. Otherwise write to the Secretaries of State of the respective countries.

J. C. PHILA., PA.—Now to your second question—

It is the right thing that a new hand should go through a preparative period before occupying the place of an experienced man, with salary to match. But why should that preparative period be "long"? And if "long," how "long"?—Indefinitely long so as to keep him out of competition with others?

Next question next time.

M. T. BLACKDUCK, MINN.—Now to your last question—

The idea of the working class "establishing industries" and thereby force the capitalist out of business is purely utopian. The idea ignores what it costs to concentrate capital, and it ignores the magnitude of the capital to be "forced out of business." Feudality could not be overthrown by the bourgeois buying the land, neither can capitalism be overthrown by its own methods.

J. F. D. NEW YORK; F. T. AUBURN, N. Y.; R. E. CHICAGO, ILL.; T. S. D. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; H. F. PHILA., PA.; W. G. M. WEST SENEC, N. Y.; J. V. WHITEHISH, MONT.; H. E. NEW YORK; A. S. MILWAUKEE, WIS.; J. S. ROXBURY, MASS.; K. R. KNOXVILLE, TENN.; D. R. FOREST PARK, ILL.; J. D. G. CLEVELAND, O.—Matter received.

ican question; and this recent attempt to ring it in upon us, under the false official pretense that opposition of any kind to the Czar is a common felony which this country has promised to aid in punishing, is both an insult and an outrage. The dignified way to avoid a repetition of this sort of thing is to change the treaty conditions which have thus been abused.—Hartford Daily Courant.

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Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duane Ave., London, Ont.
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(The Party's literary agency.)
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Address all orders to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

ORDERS FOR MAY DAY ISSUE.

All orders for the May Day issue of the Weekly People must be in our hands by April 24th.

The May Day issue will go to press April 24th.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

P. O. Box 1576
New York.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, April 14th, with Hall in the chair.

Members present: Hall, Kihn, Lafferty, Gollerstepper, Rosenberg and Lechner. Absent and excused: Schwartz. Absent: Ball, Butterworth, Hanlon, Hammer, Schrafft, Deutsch and Malmberg.

The minutes of the previous regular and special sessions were read and adopted as read.

Financial Report: Receipts \$85.48; expenditures \$68.78.

The Press Committee reported that it had not as yet completed its work of examining the Constitution of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and desired to have time in which to complete report extended to next session; the report was received as one of progress.

The national secretary reported that the "Simple Studies in Socialism" and the "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan" dialogues can be printed in leaflet form, and that Section New York County has placed an advance order for 40,000 of them.

Moved by Gollerstepper, seconded by Kihn: "To instruct the Manager of the Labor News Co., to publish the above mentioned leaflets as rapidly as possible." Carried.

Correspondence: From Section Cook County, Ill., submitting amendments to the Constitution to be sent to other Sections of the Party for second.

Moved by Gollerstepper, seconded by Kihn: "To refer the proposed amendments to the Party Sections for second as required by the Constitution." Carried.

From Section Allegheny County, Pa., reporting activity in the Section, and industrial conditions in and around Pittsburgh. From Section St. Louis, Mo., reporting activity for the Party press, and intention to place a canvasser in the field. From Section St. Paul, Minn., reporting successful meeting with Gillhaus as speaker, and prospects for an increased membership. From Section Seattle, Wash., reporting the actions of William Roth, lately a member of the Section, who had skipped from the city after deserting Party members, and warning Party members in other localities to look out for this man. He is described as follows: height 5 feet 7 inches; weight about 155 pounds; dark hair, bald on forehead; reddish brown mustache; talks loudly, and has a habit of "butting in." From Washington S. E. C. reporting preparations for Gillhaus, and the prospects for a substantial increase in the membership of the Party organization in that state. From Minnesota S. E. C. regarding organization work at Parkers Prairie, Minn. From Ed. Schade, member of the N. E. C. from Virginia, correcting the minutes of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee's last regular session. From H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Calif. From Editor of The People, letter of A. C. Baker, New Haven, Conn., which he refused to publish. From Gillhaus, Hennepin, Minn., and Spokane, Wash., reporting his work, and conditions along the route, and proposing a plan to raise funds for the Party press and organization. From D. D. Barrett, Terre Haute, Ind., and J. P. G. Noonan, Greeley, Neb., regarding former connections with the S. P.

Adjournment 10 p. m.
Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at Party Headquarters, No. 28 City Hall Place, New York City, Friday, April 16. Kuhn in the chair. Present, Scheurer, Lynch, Walters, Donohue and Moonella.

Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read.

Secretary reported letter from Gunn, now at New Haven, in regard to local conditions at Schenectady; also from Alrutz, organizer there on the same subject. From Rochester, regarding meeting to be held there: from Hossack, Gunn and Reinstein, regarding State Organization, left in the hands of Secretary. From Brauchman, regarding State Campaign list. From Long at Newburgh, further in regard to local conditions; received vote from Section Gloversville on new State Executive Committee, other sections not having yet sent same in; also reported that new financial report blanks are now ready.

Adjourned.
Edmund Moonella, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting N. J. S. E. C. was held Sunday, April 18th, in Jersey City. Present: Landgraf, McGarry, Schwenck, Gerold and Hossack, McGarry, Chairman. Secretary reported that all nominees for officership in the committee had declined, excepting Hossack, for Secretary; Gerold, fin. sec'y; and Schwenck, treasurer. These agreed to serve, provided the Sections would annual resolution of last State Convention making Newark seat of S. E. C. The nominees accepting all live in Jersey City.

From A. Moren, Madison, four months' dues; from Plainfield, \$3 for stamps, and Peterson \$3 for dues. Section Elizabeth reported good Commune meeting.

Under new business Secretary instructed to send to Sections ballots for vote on officers S. E. C. and to request that Sections endorse change of seat from Newark to Jersey City. Secretary to write German organ of the Party in re Hoboken agency.

After considering plans for raising funds to enable the committee to extend the propaganda in the state the meeting adjourned.

BIG MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION, N. Y.

International Labor Day will this year find the Socialist Labor Party celebrating its clear-cut record of the past and proclaiming its antagonism to capitalism and to the insidious foes of Labor.

These are stirring times and the Socialist Labor Party is called upon to be in the forefront of the battle. The Party therefore calls upon its staunch army of loyal supporters to help point out to the American working class the clear road to their emancipation.

May 1 will see Labor assembled throughout the world to let all who care know that the banner of revolt has been raised against the tyranny and oppression of capitalism, and to demand the Industrial Republic for the great army of the world's workers.

Rally, comrades and sympathizers, and join with us in the celebration of International Labor Day at Cooper Union Hall, Eighth street and Third avenue, SATURDAY, May 1, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of instilling in the minds of the workers the fact that the present economic system must go if they desire to be free, if they desire their rights, if they desire the full product of their labor. With a view to widely advertising our May Day meeting, comrades should secure a supply of throwaway for distribution from L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place and attend the meeting en masse and play your full part in celebrating the worker's International Labor Day.

It will be good news to know, that our old stalwart, Chas. H. Corregan of Syracuse, N. Y., will positively be one of the speakers. Daniel De Leon and Jas. T. Hunter will also speak. Other speakers will be announced later.

Remember Labor's Day! Remember you are a Socialist! Do your duty!
N. Y. County Executive Committee, S. L. P.

ATTENTION, HARTFORD, CONN.

Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged a social and dance for Saturday evening, May 1, for the benefit of the English and the German party press, to be held at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street, Hartford.

As our press has nobly maintained the true standard of Socialism not merely throughout the present crisis, but also against its numerous adversaries, it well deserves a helping hand. Therefore every friend and well-wisher of it cannot afford to be absent from this affair.

Organizer.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

OPERATING FUND.

R. Viscosi, Gloversville, N. Y.	\$1.00
O. Seidel, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
C. J. Smith, Salineville, O.	.50
Jas. Vancata, Cleveland, Ohio	\$1.00
Aug. Gleiforst, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Branch I, Sec. Cincinnati, O.	1.00
Jul. Chriske, Evansville, Ind.	1.00
G. Wuth, Jamaica Plns., Mass.	1.00
Section Milwaukee, Wis.	\$10.00
D. Biell, Pasadena, Cal.	1.00
O. La Roche, Versailles, Conn.	1.00
I. M. Cunningham, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
J. D. Goerke, Cleveland, O.	1.00
J. Vandoorne, Lawrence, Mass.	1.05
J. Larson, New Haven, Conn.	2.00
A. Johnson, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
D. Lyons, Bear River, Minn.	1.00
H. D. McTier, Blacksburg, Va.	2.00
Dr. L. Bama, New York.	2.00
May Wolfram, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
Member 13th and 15th A. D.	1.25
New York	1.00
J. Donohue, New York.	.50
H. La Belle, Brem'tn, Wash.	1.00
H. Tryon, Denver, Colo.	4.60
Geo. Willrich, " "	.35
H. Schultz, " "	1.00
Thos. M. Reedy, Lowell, Mass.	.25
Section San Antonio, Tex.	\$5.75
E. W. Collins, Spirit Lake, Ida.	5.25
J. Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
J. G. Schaible, Alderdale, Wash.	1.00
J. P. Quinn, Stamford, Conn.	1.00
L. J. Freeman, Chillicothe, O.	.50
Total	\$58.00
Previously acknowledged	4,277.51
Grand total	\$4,335.51

NEW YORK STATE NOTICE.

Sections are reminded that vote on new State Executive Committee closes SATURDAY, April 24, on or before which date all votes, to be counted, must be in the hands of the undersigned.

Edmund Moonella, Secretary.

CLOSING LECTURE IN DETROIT.

All workmen in Detroit should attend the last of the series of the winter course of lectures arranged by Section Detroit, S. L. P. The lecture will be held at 73 Gratiot avenue. George Hasseler will be the speaker. His subject is: "The Socialist Labor Party."

The lecture will be held on SUNDAY, April 25, 2.30 p. m.

As this lecture is one of greatest importance it is expected that there will be a large audience to hear it presented.

MAY DAY IN DETROIT.

A First of May Conference has been organized in Detroit composed of delegates from the Industrial Workers of the World, Socialist Labor Party and Socialist party, and other progressive labor organizations. It is planned to make arrangements to fittingly celebrate the First of May. The following leaflet has been spread broadcast:

WORKINGMEN'S DAY, MAY FIRST.

A day adopted by the International Workingmen's Congress as a day of rest from daily drudgery; a day to promote and give expression to the workers' solidarity; a day of demonstration for a shorter work-day demanded by the progress of social and industrial conditions; a fitting day to celebrate the advent of a better condition of life for the working class, when the forces of nature burst forth to new life and vigor; a holiday observed by all workingmen and women throughout the world, who recognize that their life and health are wantonly sacrificed to benefit a few.

Workers of Detroit.

This is your day, fall into line with the awakened workers of the world.

All organizations should awake to the needs of their members and the working class generally by sending delegates to the May Day Conference, which meets for the purpose of making arrangements to fittingly celebrate the day, at 64 Grand River avenue, every Thursday evening. Individual workingmen or women, who are interested and desire to participate, are invited to attend meetings of the Conference and take part in the demonstration, which will most likely take the form of a parade in the afternoon and a mass meeting in the evening.

The May Day Conference.

All indications point to a great increase of workingmen and women who recognize the need of class conscious action. The celebration will consist of a parade on SATURDAY, May 1st, at 2.30 p. m., starting at Grand Circus Park and going through the principal streets. A grand mass meeting will be held at 8 p. m., at Arbeiter Hall on Russell street. Speeches in English, German, Polish and Italian are on the program, the international character of the Labor movement will be physically expressed.

Onward is the march of the awakened worker! Away with the capitalists and their lieutenants! Every one in line for May First, the workers' holiday!

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

MORE SOWERS NEEDED

NOW IS THE TIME TO CAST THE SEED IF WE WOULD REAP THE HARVEST.

Subscriptions and Operating Fund are closely related. If we do not get subscriptions then donations become doubly necessary. Last week no Weekly People subscriptions from Chicago, Louisville, or Cincinnati. From Brooklyn, N. Y., two, in two weeks; from New York City, five, in two weeks. Last week from Los Angeles none; from such industrial centers as Detroit, St. Louis, Newark, Indianapolis, and Philadelphia, one each.

We have been in communication with many of our friends throughout the country on the matter of getting subscriptions. From the answers, received two, from one city, are typical. The first says it is impossible to do anything on account of the hard times; the other sends two yearlies, and says that despite conditions, if one makes up his mind to go after them, new readers can be secured.

That the latter is the correct size up of the situation is proved by the fact that week after week the same men send in subscriptions. They do not by any means find the field exhausted. It is high time that all our comrades join the Active Brigade, and take up the work of propaganda.

Those sending two or more were:
W. O. Nelson, Altoona, Pa. 6
A. Gillhaus, Spokane, Wash. 4
C. J. Prosser, Homestead, Pa. 3
Aug. Clever, Braddock, Pa. 3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 3
C. Nelson, Red Granite, Wis. 2
W. Sullivan, Portland, Ore. 2

ATTENTION, GREATER BOSTON.

The combined Socialist organizations of Greater Boston will celebrate International Labor Day on SATURDAY evening, May 1, at Putnam's Hall, 1165 Tremont street, Roxbury, Boston. The organizations which will take part are Sections Boston and Somerville, Socialist Labor Party, Cambridge Karl Marx Club, Boston Section of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and the Scandinavian Socialist Club.

There will be a musical program and short speeches will be made. Admission is free.

SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P.

Opens Summer Agitation with May Demonstration.

Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party will open its summer agitation with a mass meeting on the Public Square, on SUNDAY, May 2, at 2 p. m. Good speakers will address the audience on the significance of the International Holiday of the working class, the First of May. The members should turn out in full force. Readers of this paper are urgently requested to attend.

Organizer.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LECTURES.

The following public lectures by Socialists and non-Socialists will be held under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum of Section Erie County, S. L. P., every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street. An instructive general discussion follows each lecture. All readers of this paper are invited to attend and bring friends. Admission is free.

Schedule:

April 25—Attorney Lewis Stockton, on "Should Socialists Demand the City Charter Proposed by the Referendum League."

May 2—Boris Reinstein, on "International May Day and American Labor Day."

MOVING IN FRANCE.

Labor's Ranks Knitting More Strongly Together.

Paris, April 18.—Due to the impetus forward given by the recent successful postal and telegraph strike, a new branch of employees has begun an agitation toward obtaining the right to form a trade union, with the accompanying privilege of striking.

Two employees were dismissed during the postal strike from two of the leading banks because they collected subscriptions for the striking postal employees. The Union of Paris District Employees summoned a meeting to protest against these dismissals, to which were invited the clerks of all the leading banks and financial houses.

After Secretary Pataud, the president of the strong Electricians' Union, and other prominent members of the General Confederation of Labor, had spoken, the meeting voted that those present should join an employees' union as an affirmation of their solidarity with laborers.

Another new feature of the week's agitation has been the formation of the "Revolutionary Federation," which has published a programme, recommending all forms of direct action, strikes and boycotts, against militarism, against patriotism and sabotage, or slum tactics, and ending with the quotation: "Worker, seize the machine; Peasant, seize the land!"

This new body, of which doubtless much will be heard before May 1, is distinct from the General Labor Confederation, although its members belong to the latter body. The probable cause of its formation is said to be a fear that the Central Labor Confederation, under its recently elected secretary, Niel, may not be sufficiently thorough in its measures.

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WORKINGMEN!

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Therefore the

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Monster Mass Meeting

TO CELEBRATE

International Labor Day

At COOPER UNION

Saturday, May 1st, 1909, at 8 P. M.

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